

No Contract, No School Say Teachers

by Tim Craine

New Haven teachers have voted overwhelmingly not to return to work in September unless the Board of Education improves its final contract offer.

The teachers judge the board's present offer inadequate in three key areas — salaries, educational improvements and protection of teachers' rights.

The almost unanimous vote of 500 teachers at a special meeting on June 18 came after the board announced that its latest offer to the Federation was "final." The board broke off negotiations with the union on June 3. Spokesmen for the Federation at the meeting repeated their willingness to resume negotiations at any time.

The vast majority of teachers present considered the board's salary proposals absurd. The board is offering \$500 increases across the board, but this works out to significantly less than the current rate of inflation. In

addition, the Board is asking the Federation to sign a three-year contract. This would lock salaries into a long term pattern that would not respond to the rising cost of living.

A major concern expressed by teachers speaking at the meeting were the educational aspects of the board's proposals. The board would do nothing to lower class size, hire added paraprofessional personnel to assist teachers or relieve teachers from non-teaching duties. The More Effective Schools program which is the essential component of the Federation's proposal for upgrading education was rejected out of hand by the board. Many teachers spoke of the need to get the Federation's educational programs to people in the communities and establish lines of communication between teachers and community groups.

"Open Schools" in Fall?

Several teachers expressed concern about what would happen to the school children in the event of a work

stoppage. In response the Open Schools Committee of the Federation presented its plan for the Federation to help set up "open schools" in which teachers would voluntarily teach during a strike, thus demonstrating to parents that teachers are not striking against them or their children but against the Board of Education and for better schools. The committee's request for volunteers to work on the project was met with enthusiasm.

See related story on page 5

Speaking to the teachers of New Haven, AFT National Representative Robert Bates charged that the board through its proposals was attempting to take away from teachers' rights which teachers had won under the present contract. Among the board's proposals in this respect are the elimination of the right to a hearing guaranteed by the City Charter, removal of some grievances from the coverage of arbitration and the granting of power to the superintendent arbitrarily to deny a teacher his right to appear before the board to argue his grievance.

Board's Obstruction

Ever since negotiations started in February, the Board of Education has not bargained in good faith. Some of the Federation's criticisms have been that the Board delayed for months before responding in detail to the union's proposal and that the Board's representative at many of the negotiating sessions had no authority to reach any agreement.

In spite of these obstacles, the predominant sentiment at the meeting was one of optimistic solidarity. The history of the board's actions during these negotiations has demonstrated to teachers that the board is trying to put them "in their place." State Federation President John Bannan has stated that it is the intention of Superintendent of Schools Barabresi "to bust the union," and the Board's intransigent negotiating position seems to be a prime example of this policy.

Pagina En Espanol: 15 HISPANOS APOYAN A YOUNG LORDS

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Parents Hit Yale on Childcare

by Harriet Wolff and Mary Ludlam

On Saturday morning, June 13, angry parents wheeling strollers and with babies on their backs confronted Yale's President Kingman Brewster and alumni with demands for childcare for the children of Yale employees, students and faculty. Alumni were gathering at Woolsey Hall for President Brewster's annual address.

Demonstrators, blocked by campus police from entering Woolsey Hall, ringed the entrances. Alumni, dressed in varied costumes, ranging from fringed hippie

A parent responded, "My children are the workers of the future. Doesn't this society have any responsibility for them? Can one person provide all of a child's needs?" She continued, "I want my child to grow up in a community of children and adults, to profit not only from our love but from that of other people. I can even provide the educational toys that are so expensive. You call me selfish. Is it so selfish to want some time of my own?"

After the alumni were seated in the auditorium, members of the Alliance chanting "We want child care" tried to enter. Campus guards pushed them back. They began chanting, "Don't hurt children." About ten minutes later, demonstrators

left the building. The Childcare Alliance culminated its demonstration by handing out leaflets to the alumni as they left Woolsey Hall.

A spokesman for the New Haven Childcare Alliance stated the purpose of the demonstration. "Through petitions, surveys and personal experience, we have discovered a pressing need for day care at Yale. During the past school year, we went through all the established channels to get funds and facilities for adequate day care for the Yale community."

Year's Work

Many meetings, letters, hours of re-

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John Durrence

Alumnus contributes to childcare.

vests embellished with Kingman Brewster buttons to bulldog blazers in blue and white stripes, were greeted by requests for support for childcare at Yale.

One alumnus, approached as he left his chauffeured Cadillac, commented, "I take care of my children." Other comments overheard were, "I bet you support those colored ladies with their eight children." "Aren't you selfish? Why don't you stay home and take care of your own children?"

City Defies Injunction

Jets Invade East Shore

by Sam Goodwin and Louis Audette

The City of New Haven, the Chamber of Commerce, Yale, and Eastern and Allegheny Airlines all want a jetport at Tweed-New Haven Airport. Residents of East Haven and New Haven who would be subjected to increasing noise and fumes don't want the jetport. They have formed the Committee Against Airport Expansion (CAAE) to save their homes and property values.

The jetport would mean bigger profits for a few corporations, a limited sort of "convenience" for a few individuals. It would also bury, isolate, or hopelessly pollute two to three miles of priceless beach and hundreds of acres of salt marshes along the irreplaceable eastern shore from New Haven harbor to Branford.

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Sam Goodwin

First jet leaves Tweed-New Haven Airport, June 17.

Who Is Lonnie McLucas? Groups Blast Mulvey Bias

by John Bancroft

First of a two-part series.

During his last year in jail, Lonnie McLucas, member of the Black Panther Party now on trial in connection with the alleged murder of Alex Rackley, wrote some notes about his life. In addition, his mother, Mrs. Mildred McLucas, filled in some details of his early life during an interview with this reporter. Finally, Lawrence Townshend, a member of the Bridgeport chapter of the Black Panther Party, told of McLucas' work in Connecticut as Area Captain of the Black Panther Party.

Who is Lonnie McLucas? The police say he is a murderer, conspirator, kidnapper, and binder. The Panthers say he is a "truly revolutionary servant of the people" who has been framed on a charge of murdering Alex Rackley. His trial started recently, but since the court, the judge, the jury, and the press are completely stacked against him, the trial won't tell much of anything about him. A better way to find out is to look back at his life and work in the Black Panther Party up until his arrest this last summer.

Lonnie McLucas was born in 1945 in Wade, North Carolina, which is twelve miles from Fayetteville. Describing his early life, McLucas says: "My father used to work all day behind two mules, from sunup until sundown and then work half the night at a sawmill. At 25 cents an hour, there were lots of times when my father, working two jobs, could not make five dollars in 24 hours. There were a lot of times when there was no food at home."

The Big Apple

According to his mother, "Lonnie was known as one of the best kids in Wade. He was always a leader. He was in the Boys Club and the Boy Scouts."



Yvonne Carter demands release of Lonnie McLucas.

As McLucas himself puts it, "People were always coming to me with their problems, and for them to do this was like food for me because this was and still is what I want to do more than anything else—serve the people."

One afternoon, when McLucas was in the 11th grade, he and a friend were driving a team and wagon to gather wood for their families. As they were loading the wagon, the shotgun they always carried went off by accident. It severely injured McLucas' right arm. He was hospitalized for 16 weeks. When he got out, he tells: "The police gave me a lot of trouble because I refused to say my friend had hit me! So one thing led to another, and I had to leave school." He got a job, but quit because two years later, "I had had about all that I could take of doing something over and over again." So he went to "the Big Apple," known to most people as New York City.

Mc Lucas lived for a while with his sister in Jersey City, New Jersey. One day, while walking through a park near her house, he noticed a rally going on. It turned out to be a Black Panther Party rally. He stopped to listen. "It suddenly came to me that here was something I could really believe in. Something I could put all of my life and soul into." So he told a party member that he would like to learn more about the party. When the answers to all his questions satisfied him, McLucas applied to become a member.

New Jersey

"Three months after I had joined the Black Panther Party, I was given the rank of Lieutenant, and then with four other brothers and sisters was sent to Morristown, New Jersey, with orders to organize the people of Morristown. In order to form a chapter of the Black Panther Party anywhere in the world, you must also have an office, a phone, and last, but not least, you must have a mimeograph machine. Once you have these necessities, then, and only then, may you open an office under the ideology and teaching of the Black Panther Party."

"As soon as we opened the office there, we called a meeting of the people, and we didn't have any trouble until we started to accept membership applications from the people of Morristown. When we started doing this, the police broke Point Seven that is found in the 10 Point Program ('We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.'). We were in Morristown only two days before the police, with all the trickery that they were capable of using, had our office closed. The police department gave us so much trouble that, in order for us to serve the people of that town, we would have had to resort to violence, and one thing that the Black Panther Party has never done is 'advocate' violence toward anyone. Therefore, I wouldn't let anyone try to fight the police. Some of the leading citizens tried to deal with the police by peaceful means, but they had no success."

McLucas and the Panthers with him were forced to move out of Morristown. But McLucas thought that their short stay had not been without purpose.



Nick Heyer

State Police order rally to move

"Things accomplished while in Morristown: saved a policeman's life, directed traffic, dealt with personal problems, stopped street fights, saved a young boy's life, helped three people from going to jail, got jobs for lots of people."

The Panthers moved to Dover, New Jersey, and "shortly afterwards started to organize the people. Like in Morristown, I was doing a good job until the police captain from Morristown got together with the ones in Dover and joined their forces in a drive to run the Black Panther Party out of that town, and, as far as that goes, out of the whole state of New Jersey."

New York and California

After that McLucas and his group faced steady harassment. The police threatened to force a mortgage foreclosure on the house the Panthers lived in. They declared a curfew to last as long as the Panthers were in Dover. Finally, an attempt was made to assassinate McLucas during a meeting in a bar. During the unsuccessful attack, one of his bodyguards was stabbed with a knife. At that point, McLucas decided that his group would have to go underground. They left their wounded comrade with a doctor they trusted and went immediately to an apartment in New York. "There was

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Two New Haven groups have demanded that Harold M. Mulvey remove himself as presiding judge in the trial of Lonnie McLucas and other members of the Black Panther Party charged in connection with the alleged murder of Alex Rackley.

The groups, the Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers—which includes 17 community organizations—and the American Independent Movement (AIM) based their demand on remarks made by Mulvey in an interview taken four years ago by a researcher studying the power-structure of New Haven. Excerpts of the interview were made public in the Black Panther Party newspaper of May 31 and in *Modern Times* of June 15.

Both groups referred to Mulvey's remarks as "racist". The Coalition stated: "It is a clear and present outrage that Harold Mulvey will be the judge in the case of these men and women, members of the Black Panther Party, when he is on record as having made remarks that display an attitude of contempt toward black people in general and young black militants in particular. If someone called for jury duty were on record as having made remarks of a racist nature like those of Mulvey in this interview, he would be disqualified immediately and without question from any case involving black people. It is, therefore, deeply shocking that a man who would be removed as a juror is going to preside as a judge...."

Register Blackout

In the interview Mulvey referred to black people as "...all these slobbs that come up off the farm." Concerning the New Haven education crisis, Mulvey said, "The only problem that is sticking out now is what to do with these Negroes."

A spokesman for the two groups strongly criticized the *Register-Journal Courier* for its failure to carry any news about Mulvey's remarks or the protests of the two groups. The spokesman stated: "This blackout of the news of Judge Mulvey's bias is just another example of the disgraceful and prejudicial stranglehold on the news by the *Register-Journal Courier*."

Proposed Law Threatens Rights

by Richard Bauer

A bill will be before the Senate Judiciary Committee this summer which threatens the individual liberties of each of us. It is called the Defense Facilities and Industrial Security Act of 1970. It is being opposed locally by a new organization called Better Legislation Today.

The bill (HR 14864) has been proposed by the House Internal Security Committee which was formerly called the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The bill gives the Secretary of Defense the power to declare "any plant, factory, industry, public utility, mine, laboratory, educational institution, research organization, railroad, airport, pier, waterfront installation, canal, dam, bridge, highway, vessel, aircraft, vehicle, pipeline, or any part, division, department, or activity of any of the foregoing"; in short almost anything, a defense facility. Once something has been so designated, there is no effective appeal.

The bill then provides that once a facility has been declared a defense facility, the executive may fire anyone who it believes might tend to impair or might tend to conspire to impair production

of said facility, regardless of collective bargaining contracts. For example, you could be fired without any recourse from companies like Olin, Avco and Pratt and Whitney in the New Haven area.

The First Amendment to the Bill of Rights provides freedom of speech, freedom of privacy, freedom of association, and freedom of belief. But this bill should give the President the power to investigate "any person or organization" about affiliations, associations, behavior, facts and conditions past and present."

The bill limits the right of courts to intervene. This is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, which guarantees due process of law.

The Sixth Amendment gives the right to confront and cross-examine accusers, but this bill would give the Secretary of Defense the power to deny those rights.

The Fifth Amendment says that a person does not have to testify against him or herself; H.R. 14864 says that he or she does.

Many Groups Oppose Bill

The bill is actively being opposed by Better Legislation Today, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the United Electrical Workers, including New Haven locals 243 and 299, the Amalgamated

Meatcutters, and many other organizations.

According to Frank Donner, General Counsel of United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE), "This bill would not only endanger the right to strike, but it would authorize the ouster of workers from thousands of plants simply because a government bureaucrat decided that their political views and associations were offensive to him."

H.R. 14864 was passed by the House of Representatives 274 to 65. Not one Connecticut Congressman voted against it. It is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

New Haven Action

Better Legislation Today (BLT), a New Haven based organization, is opposing H.R. 14864, through letter-writing, petitioning, canvassing, and a program of education that includes radio and newspapers, as well as speaking before any group or organization.

Professor Thomas I. Emerson, consultant on constitutional law for the National Committee to Abolish the House Internal Security Committee, will be speaking Monday, June 29, at 8 P.M. in the Southern Connecticut State College Student Union. For more information, contact:

Better Legislation Today (BLT)
22 Shady Drive
Wallingford, Conn. Tel: 265-0026



Avco Threatens Move: Workers Accept Offer

by Matt Borenstein

On Sunday, June 14, members of Local 1010, UAW voted to accept a three-year contract with the Avco Corporation after an eight-week strike.

The contract included a wage increase of 6% for the first year and 5½% for each of the next two years. A cost of living increase of up to 8 cents per hour was provided for the second and third years of the contract. This would amount to a maximum of about 2% increase for the top labor grades at Avco. The current rate of inflation is over 6%.

There was a 31% increase in pension benefits and a 50% increase in both Life Insurance and Accidental Death and Dismemberment.

Company's Offer

On June 4, the Avco management sent a copy of the company's offer to each union member. A covering letter contained the following statement:

"We regret to inform you that as a result of the continuing strike, now beginning its eighth week, it has been necessary for us to proceed with the first phase of our plan to move production from Stratford to our Charleston plant."

The strike was over one week later on the company's terms.

As reported in the last issue of *Modern Times*, the company's offer included a 6% wage increase for the first year of the contract and 5% for the next two years. All other conditions in the settlement accepted by the membership of Local 1010 were identical to the company's offer of June 4.

Strike Looms at Armstrong

Members of United Rubber Workers (URW) Local 93 will go on strike at Armstrong Rubber July 1 unless the company accepts a new contract which contains the same gains won by the union from the "Big Four" rubber companies this spring.

After an eight week strike, the URW won a three year contract with 8% annual wage increases from Goodyear Rubber. Workers at the West Haven plant have voted to authorize a strike if negotiations in Kansas City break down. The URW represents Armstrong workers at four plants in addition to the one at West Haven.

The local in West Haven is known as one of the most militant and democratic locals in the state.

The threat to move seems to have forced the union membership to Avco's terms. The workers at the Olin plant in New Haven received wage increases of 7.5%, 6% and 7% for each year of a three-year contract last fall. The rubber workers and the postal workers recently settled for wage increases of 8%.

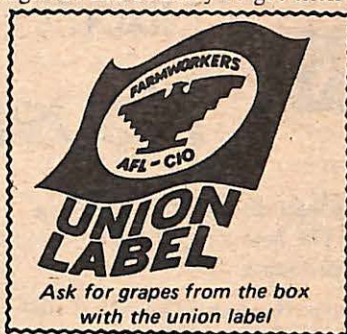
Maybe the vision of Stratford becoming another Naugatuck was enough pressure for the Avco workers to accept the company's terms.

Partial Settlement

Grape Pickers Continue Boycott

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) has been waging a strike in California for five years against the table grape growers for decent working conditions and union recognition.

This month one grower went to the negotiating table and recognized the pickers' union. But 90% of the growers still refuse to negotiate. Striking pickers have set up offices in Connecticut and throughout the country to get their story



out. They are asking that stores refuse to order "scab" grapes and that consumers refuse to buy them.

Last summer, boycott committees were active in over thirty Connecticut towns. Headed by Mexican-American grape workers sent here by their union, the groups pressured stores to cooperate with the boycott. They got consumer support from rallies held in New Haven, Meriden and elsewhere.

Most of the chain stores stopped ordering grapes from California by the end of the summer. According to Mike Vasques, however, a former New Haven boycott committee chairman now working in Bridgeport, three chain stores have refused to cooperate. They are Grand Union, Food Fair and Shop Rite. Mike said, "We need better cooperation from these stores this summer, and we ask all consumers to talk to the store managers." He continued, "If the owners are persistent in buying 'scab grapes' people should refuse to purchase items at that store."

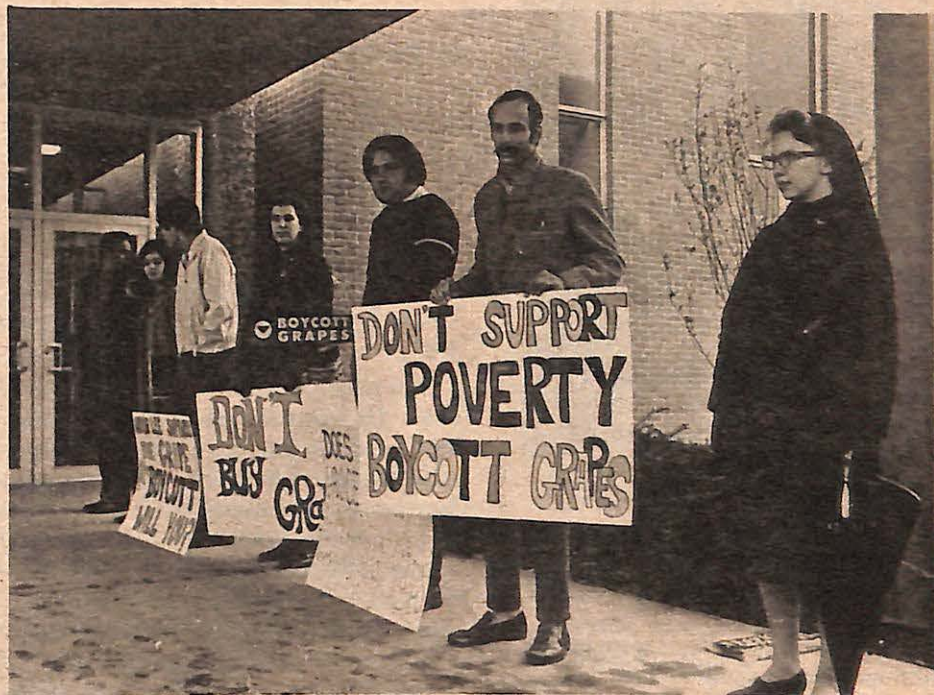
Laws Not Enforced

The grape workers are striking to get

benefits, including enforcement of child labor and wage laws. "The laws that are written (National Labor Relations Act legislation) protect the growers but are not enforced for migrant workers," explained Carolina Vasques. She is a grape picker who is working on the strike in Bridgeport. "I have worked all my life in the fields, twelve hours a day since I was very young," she said. She added that many children never get to go to school. While she worked, she never got paid "even half the minimum wage." She got an infection from the pesticides while working in the fields and was told she could never work again.

The union has withstood tremendous pressure so far. The growers include such corporations as the Bank of America and The Los Angeles Times. California Senator Murphy, a growers' representative, has made the racist claim that Mexicans were natural grape pickers since they were "so low off the ground."

The growers have received help from high political levels, including President Nixon and the Defense Department. Vasques said, "The government is supposed to be neutral, but they send eight pounds of grapes per soldier over to Vietnam every month."



Grape Strike supporters picket Southern Connecticut State College in 1968.

A recent California Department of Health survey showed that 80% of the workers investigated suffered from pesticide poisoning. These pesticides are dangerous for the consumer. The union hopes to get DDT outlawed and to establish controls on the use of less dangerous pesticides.

In spite of bad publicity and government scabbing, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has continued to grow. Support is also growing all across the country. Anyone who would like to work in New Haven during the summer should contact Mike Vasques, 1219 State St., Bridgeport, 333-5193.

Labor News

Olin: Time Study and Layoffs

—At Olin a new team of time-study experts hired by the company are following workers all over the plant. The rumors are that the 23-man team will be there a year and cost the company about \$1,000,000. Olin must think it can take a lot more money out of the hides of its workers if it's willing to spend that kind of money.

—Meanwhile, workers in Olin's ammunition department continued to be called back to work, but over 30 people have been laid off in the woodworking department.

Down at Railway Express

—Down at Railway Express, behind the Post Office on Brewery Street, the workers are in real trouble. The big company has been taken over by a gung-ho new management hungry for quick profits. All over the country they've been laying off workers. Here in New Haven over one half the workers have been laid off and men with 20 years seniority are next on the lay-off list.

—One result of the layoffs has been that the company is so understaffed that deliveries are way behind schedule. Some boxes have been sitting on the floor since April. So if you've been expecting something from Railway Express, you know who to blame if it's late.

Next Door at the Post Office

—At the Post Office next door, a lot of workers are mad about the pock-marked dirt plot that serves as their parking lot. Whenever it rains, the state-owned land turns into a series of ponds separated by mud. They also say that the lot needs lights because people use it at all hours of the night.

City Scatters Strand Community

by Art Fleischner

The Redevelopment Agency successfully broke up another home two weeks ago when they padlocked the Strand Hotel, scattering its residents all over the New Haven area. The people at the hotel tried to stay together, but, under the constant onslaught of the Redevelopment Agency, the death of some of the residents, and the feeling of helplessness of others, this unique community was divided.

In February 1969, the late John Donovan and others at the hotel, located at Orange and Court Streets, drew up a petition insisting that they be given decent housing if their home was to be destroyed. Fifty-four people signed the petition and then brought it to the American Independent Movement (AIM) office. AIM was known to several of the residents who had worked with it against the State Street Project.

The residents were told that they had to leave by May 1, 1969, but they were given extensions each month. In mid-May this year, there were still 20 people living at the hotel. Then the city put on a final blitz, getting rid of all by June 11.

Last to Leave

The last to leave was Rose Conte, a lady who typified the communal spirit at the Strand. She was known and liked by everyone and, at the last minute locked herself in her room and refused to leave. Finally she relented and is now living unhappily in a rooming house downtown.

Many of the others have had to move in with relatives, go to a rooming house, or, worst of all, move to an apartment where they feel isolated and not part of any community.

Most of the residents of the Strand were middle-aged and enjoyed living in the

that the people there cared about one another and this was a source of security to many people who had no relatives or friends in the New Haven area.

Long-Time Home

Several of the people had lived at the



David Dickson

Hotel residents chat in lobby, 1969.

Strand for more than ten years. Some had lived at the other moderate rent hotels in New Haven before the city tore them down to build parking lots or garages. There used to be over twenty hotels where people with a modest income could stay. Now there is only one, the National Hotel on Crown Street, which is forced to turn many people away every day, some of whom end up sleeping in the street.

City of Parking Lots

Harry Cornwall, who lived at the Strand for 15 years and now must live in an apartment says, "If they built replacements for all the hotels and houses they tear down, it wouldn't be so bad, but they build restaurants or parking lots or let the land stay vacant. I think the city delights in breaking up communities. They have no feeling for the people.

"We are not young, but that is no rea-

son for the city to treat us in such fashion. Most of us would rather live at the Strand than the new Plaza. To us the Strand is home. There is a warm feeling among the people there that I haven't seen in apartment buildings or convalescent homes or old-age homes. I guess it's because we all

care about each other. It makes a person feel good to know that others are concerned about him."

14-year resident

Ann Behrend lived in the Strand for 14 years and before that in the Commercial Hotel until it was torn down. She said, "These days so many elderly people are forgotten. And when that happens, many folks just lose their desire to live. If there is a day when I don't come downstairs by noon, the desk clerk will call up to find out what the matter is and if I need anything."

To an older person, this is essential and it doesn't happen in apartment houses or rented rooms.



David Dickson

This was home for a Strand resident.

Methodist Church Warns Yale

Yale has been warned by the Methodist Church that it must live up to its "responsibility to the New Haven community, especially in the areas of medical care, mental health, urban redevelopment, education, legal aid, and, through its Divinity School, the religious education and spiritual development of the community."

The warning came during the annual conference of the United Methodist Church for Eastern New York and Southern Connecticut. It was adopted by a large majority of the 1200 delegates present. The meeting, held at the University of Bridgeport, represents 203,000 members in the two-state area.

Observers at the conference could not recall ever having seen a similar warning issued to a University.

Drive on to Register Voters

Connecticut Summer-70 is a new statewide organization whose goal is to coordinate college and high school students throughout Connecticut in a big effort for voter registration and voter education for blacks, Puerto Ricans, and poor whites.

According to the figures from the Bureau of the Census the voter registration for blacks in the Northern and Western United States in a non-presidential year is six per cent lower than that of whites, while voter turnout for blacks is ten percent less.

The statewide headquarters of Connecticut Summer-70 are located in Dwight Hall on the Yale University Old Campus, 67 High Street, New Haven. The group's telephone numbers at the Dwight Hall headquarters are 436-1480 and 436-1481.



John Durrence

Strand Hotel is a lonely place now.

downtown area where stores were convenient and there was no need to take buses. Many had jobs that they could walk to, and they felt comfortable in a place where they knew other people would take care of them if problems arose.

Some People Care

Don, the desk clerk, was always helping the people by running the elevator, delivering messages or just calling them up to talk. There was a feeling at the Strand

New Haven News

by David Dickson

In New Haven, as in other cities, the Nixon Administration has cut back the liberal programs of the Kennedy-Johnson years. To slow inflation, Nixon reduced money for housing and construction. He raised interest rates and mortgage costs. One result: growing unemployment in the building trades, which weakens their unions' strength.

But Nixon has a plan for housing and cities. He wants to make it profitable for big business to produce housing. His plan aims to have a few giant corporations produce housing, like Detroit now produces cars. So the first thing Nixon did was to appoint a Detroit executive to run the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in Washington. George Romney, former head of American Motors, promised a great low-cost housing program for the U.S. when he took office.

Largest Corporations Favored

Last May, Romney announced Operation Breakthrough, the administration's plan to step up the badly-lagging program to build low-cost housing. Romney claims that factory-produced housing will reduce costs through the economies of high-volume, assembly-line production. Some 20 model projects will be built by groups of

large corporations (like the aerospace groups). The best project will be selected for mass production.

Of course, the research costs of these large corporations are being paid by HUD. It is true that technical advances in housing will cut costs if there is a large volume of construction. But it is not true that labor costs or technical factors are blocking construction today. The real problem is the high cost of land and financing. The Nixon Administration ignores the real problem and prefers to put the blame on workers' wages. The housing industry is unique in American business because it is so small-scale. Unlike the automobile and aerospace industries, which are dominated by a few giant corporations, the 14 largest homebuilding companies build less than 2% of the nation's homes. The industry is not heavily unionized. Union labor builds only one of every five homes. Unions are concentrated in cities and to mostly large-scale construction, such as apartment and office buildings, factories and institutions.

First Target: Unions

The small-scale housing industry, however, is being attacked by the Nixon administration as part of an effort by the biggest corporations in America to take over the housing and construction indus-

tries. The first targets of attack are the workers and, particularly, the building trades unions. A large and well-financed publicity campaign has told most Americans that the main reason housing is so expensive and scarce is high labor costs. This false accusation is the first step in breaking the power of the unions.

In fact, the main reason housing prices have doubled in the last 20 years is the high cost of land and the astronomical cost of mortgage money. Most of the profits from these two items go into the pockets of bankers and real estate operators. The Nixon administration has not attacked the banking and real estate interests but has gone after the construction workers by halting federal construction, raising interest rates and blaming the housing shortage on labor costs.

Divide Workers from Communities

The other people hurt by high interest rates and cutbacks in federal programs are, of course, the inner-city communities which desperately need low-cost housing. There should be a natural alliance between the communities and the construction workers. They both would benefit from an increase in jobs and housing which could result from a real housing program. The large corporations, helped by Nixon

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Nixon's Program: Housing for Profit

Court Rules

Hair Wins at W.H. High

by Simon Jones

Many students have been suspended from school in this area for having long hair. One student from West Haven High School, Steve Eichenbaum, was suspended from that school for his long hair and decided to fight back.

He obtained a lawyer from the American Civil Liberties Union. His lawyer got a show-cause order which put him back in school until a hearing. Steve won his case in court when the Judge ruled, in his favor, that he had the right to wear his hair any way he liked. The following is an interview with Steve:

Q: Did you get hassled a lot about your hair?

S.E.: Yes, by the principal.

Q: Why?

S.E.: He's got nothing better to do.

Q: What regulations were there on hair?

S.E.: Just down to the collar. At the beginning he told some girl to cut her hair because it was too extreme.

Q: When did he suspend you?

S.E.: In early May.

Q: What did your hair look like?

S.E.: An inflated Brillo pad.

Q: Who did you go to when you were suspended?

S.E.: The American Civil Liberties Union. I called Hartford and they gave me the name of some lawyer in New Haven. They give good service and they're friendly. He got a court injunction saying I was allowed to go to school until after the hearing (about the hair).

Q: At the hearing, what reasons did the Board of Education give for your suspension?

S.E.: That I disturbed the class.

Q: How?

S.E.: By attracting attention. They said that crowds were gathering around me and shit like that. Bennett (West Haven Superintendent of Schools) said it would be the same thing if he wore a bikini to class.

Q: How did the judge react to all this?

S.E.: He grinned at some of the things that they (the Board) were saying.



Steve Eichenbaum

Q: What other arguments did the Board have?

S.E.: They said that the Student Council agreed to the hair length rule.

Q: Was that true?

S.E.: No. The Senior Class President testified that the Board wouldn't even negotiate about hair length.

Q: What did the Judge decide?

S.E.: That I had the right to wear my hair any way I wanted and the same for the rest of the student body.

by David Adams

It's a good thing the school year is ending because the whole school system is near collapse. The boycotts of Lincoln-Bassett and Martin Luther King in Newhallville and Scranton School in the Hill are temporarily over, but the underlying problems simmer on. The boycott at Katherine Brennan School in Brookside continues. Now parents at Truman School in the Hill are mobilizing, and there are rumblings at other schools.

Everywhere the issues are similar. Parents feel their children are not getting a good education. They try to take a role to correct the situation. The Board of Education ignores them or fails to meet their demands. Teachers who side with the parents are threatened, suspended or fired.

Katherine Brennan School

The halls at Katherine Brennan were deserted when I went to visit. The boycott was 98% effective. Teachers talked in groups inside. Parents picketed outside.

"These kids really shouldn't be out of school. Barbaresi (New Haven's Superintendent) knew all this was going to happen months ago when parents first told him that they couldn't deal with the principal. He wouldn't deal with it then," said Janice MacDonald, one of the teachers.

"I just feel when you walk into a school, you should be able to talk to the principal and get to see the teacher of your kids and work out problems with them," said Bess Jenkins, one of the parents. Mrs. Jenkins has four children at Brennan.

Hillhouse High School Goes into Community

by Betsy Champa

In September, 1970, a totally new high school program will be offered to sophomores, juniors and seniors who would normally attend Hillhouse High School. This program, called the High School in the Community (HITC), will expand beyond the normal high school bounds of one building and 45-minute class periods.

The program is designed for those students who could benefit from a community-oriented curriculum as distinguished from the current school-oriented program.

HITC will use community facilities instead of the traditional classroom situation. Written evaluations will replace grades.

In its first year the HITC program will include approximately nine teachers, nine or ten full-time interns (graduate students or college seniors planning to be teachers) and 150 students from Hillhouse. Any student who wants to attend is eligible. Final selection will be by lottery.

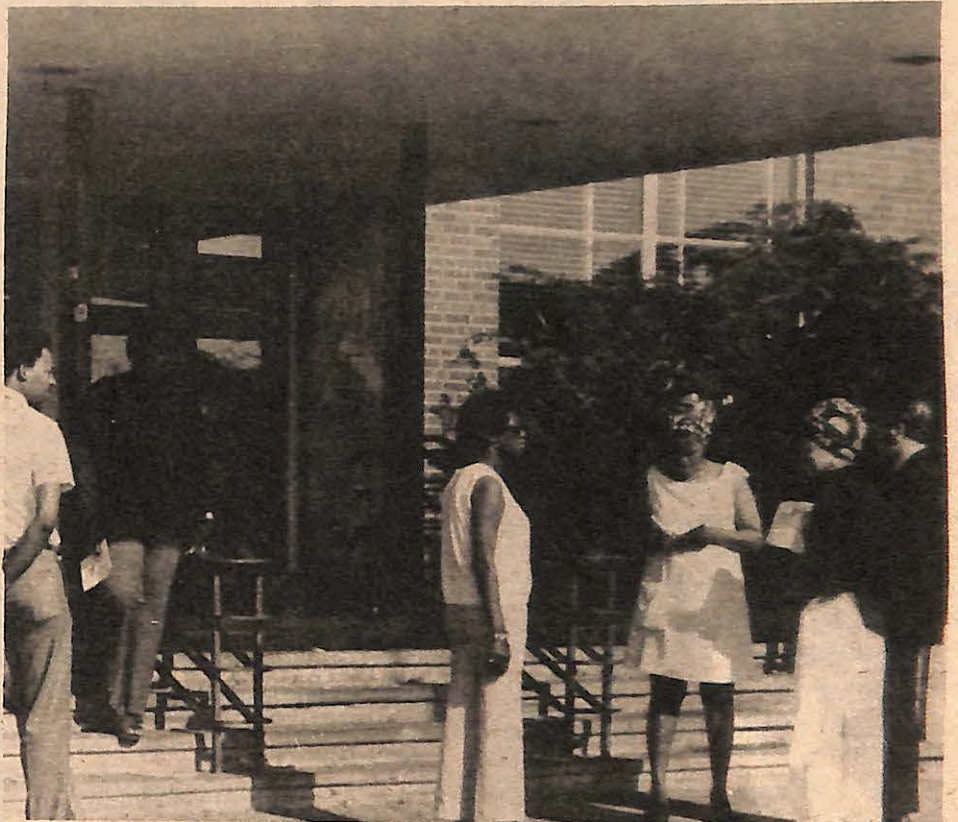
HITC will give each student the opportunity to plan his or her own program. The only fixed requirement will be a one-hour seminar each morning. During this seminar 17 students, one teacher and one intern will plan individual or group courses of study or research, work out projects, make out job or college applications, and discuss their programs and any difficulties that might come up.

What would be a "typical day?" For example, after the morning seminar a student might spend an hour in

a class working on mathematics, or other "academic" subjects under the supervision of one of the nine teachers. Class sizes will vary from one to ten students depending on student choice and interest. Then the student might go to a local college to audit an economics course from the people who know the most about it. After that, the student might go to an accounting office to learn about accounting first hand.

This program will be helpful to all kinds of students. For students planning to get jobs right after graduation there will be opportunities to work in such fields as sales, automobile mechanics, insurance, carpentry, etc., while in the HITC program. Students seeking career training such as nursing, computer work, printing or other apprentice-type work, will find a chance to work for a few hours a day in a setting related to their future job. Students preparing to go to college will have opportunities for independent study as well as work programs which would demonstrate their abilities to perform well with minimum supervision—the kind of independence sought by colleges today.

This is designed to get students and the community positively involved with one another. Committees of parents, teachers, students and interested citizens will be organized to help marshal commitments of human and physical resources. In addition, parents of HITC students with skills, talents, and knowledge which they would be interested in sharing will be encouraged to participate directly as instructors in the program.



Nick Heyer

Parents gather outside Brennan School during boycott.

The boycott has succeeded in getting the principal, Miss Olinsky, temporarily removed, but the community still wants to see in writing that they will get a new principal next year with whom they can talk and work more effectively.

Community groups are also demanding that Joe Fraccola, a Brennan teacher, be rehired by the Board of Education.

"They told me I was fired for reasons like unattractive bulletin boards," said Mr. Fraccola, "but really it's because I established personal relationships with the kids and I went out into the community. Miss

Olinsky constantly discouraged the teachers from visiting community people after school."

Parents Back Fired Teacher

Mrs. Gwendolyn McClure, one of the parents, made it clear why they are supporting Fraccola: "If there is a problem with the kids, he doesn't just send the kid to the principal. He comes to your house and talks to you about it. It makes you feel that he is really interested in you and your child. That is the way I feel it ought to be."

"What made you put your job on the line?" I asked Joe Fraccola.

"It's walking the neighborhood so long," he replied. "The kids are all around and they come up to you, but you know their lives are being shaped by powers they have no control over. When you work with people who are powerless, you begin to scorn the people with power. I've come to the conclusion that you can't talk about educational reform without political reform."

"Schools must be built on trust, but as long as teachers and students are kept apart there can be no trust."

Local Groups Join Battle

A series of thirteen demands have been framed by local groups including the Brennan PTA, Brookview Community Council, West Rock Neighborhood Corporation, Black Student Union Coalition, Brookview Education Committee and Alderman Jim Jones. In addition to backing Fraccola and opposing the former principal, there are demands to make Brennan a different kind of school which would relate more directly to the community.

Truman School

A meeting of parents from Truman School was held last week to deal with persistent troubles there. There are many Spanish-speaking children in the school, and their parents feel that they are not being allowed to have a voice in dealing with the school's problems.

Among the problems at Truman are overcrowding, fighting, lack of a hot lunch program and failure to receive adequate reports on how children are doing.

Scranton School

Children are back at Scranton School following a successful boycott there, but problems remain. According to Fannie Brooks, a parent of four kids at Scranton, the school still is overcrowded and it

Continued on page 12

Editorial

Childcare for All

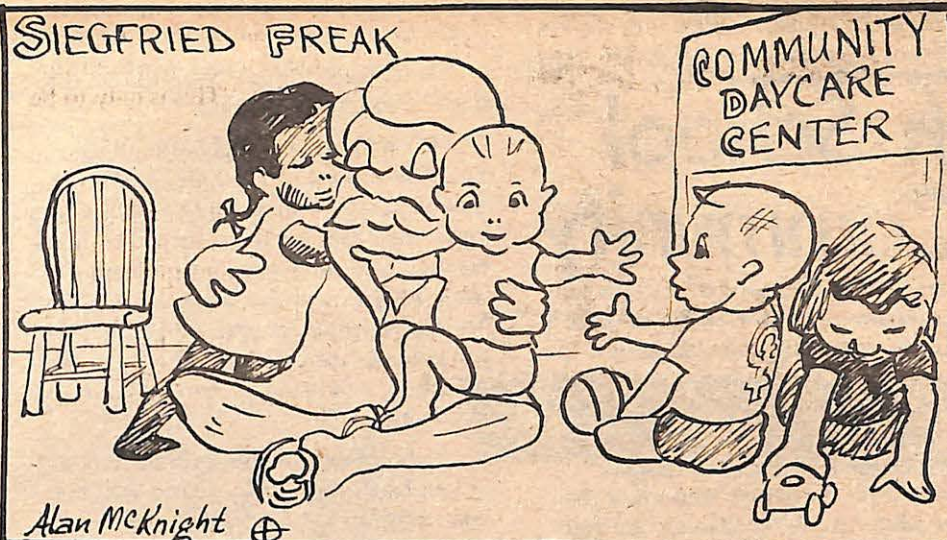
Childcare must be considered a basic right for every parent and child. In many cases, both parents have to work and can't spend much time with their children. In any case, when a mother and her children stay at home alone all day, they are isolated from other people. Mothers must be allowed to be full human beings. They need to pursue their own activities and need other adults to talk to. Children need other children to learn and play with. Children are the future of our society, and they deserve the best care they can get.

Concern for childcare is fashionable these days. While parents are demanding childcare as a basic right, big businesses like CBS Corporation's Creative Playthings hold conferences on how to make money from this need. For example, the last issue of *Modern Times* carried a story on the June 23 conference in New York. It is called "Profit Possibilities for the '70's in Early Learning and Day Care." While government agencies like the Child Development Council in Washington do next to nothing to provide free childcare for all, they are, nonetheless, participating in this conference. In this way the government is ignoring the needs of all the people who cannot afford high cost childcare. What can people do?

Where parents and teachers have gotten together to discuss the needs of children, excellent childcare has often resulted. There are unlimited possibilities for childcare. We could and should have:

- 24-hour childcare with provision for older children after school
- parent-teacher control with teacher training programs
- sliding tuition scales so each family pays what it can afford

Some New Haven groups are already moving in this direction. The Fair Haven Mothers Program is a parent cooperative, where children are cared for while mothers get together. Several groups in the black community have recently formed the Inner-City Daycare Council to demand quality daycare for all children. The Yale Non-Faculty Action Committee, a union, and others at Yale are demanding childcare for children of university employees, students and faculty. They need and deserve all the support they can get from everyone in the city.



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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor organization.

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: Joelle Dominski, Peter O'Connell, David Adams, John Mendeloff, Rick Wolff, Florie Ricciuti, John Moulder, Liz Henderson, Matt Borenstein, Art Fleischer, Neal Beck, Alan McKnight, Virginia Blaisdell, Alan Kay, Cathy Forman, Diane Eggleston, Susan Schacher, Joan Dimow, Dick Wieland, Lew Haberly, Joan Vermeulen, Debbie Anderson, Renee Poirier, Mary Ellen Spellman, Betsy Champa, Lillian Dimow, June Taylor, Phyllis Holman, Harry Henderson, Nick Heyer

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Money Talks

Working in New Haven

by John Mendeloff

The other day at the Hi-Temp factory on Hamilton Street, the boss called the workers together to hand out the checks from the company's profit-sharing scheme.

"Boys," he said to the group of men, "if we all work a little harder this year and give a little extra effort, these checks

any other way and trying to find jobs for people with too few skills to get any better jobs.

Five blocks away at Malley's, the saleswomen stand all day and ask "May I help you" with forced politeness. Their job is to convince people to buy things—most of which they don't need—so that the Malley family can keep raking in the big money. But the saleswomen's own pay is terrible.

Same All Over

We could keep walking, go into almost any workplace in town—SNETCO, Olin, Yale—and find pretty much the same thing. Workers are treated like children discouraged from showing any initiative, and not allowed to participate in making decisions about their work.

But things could be different.

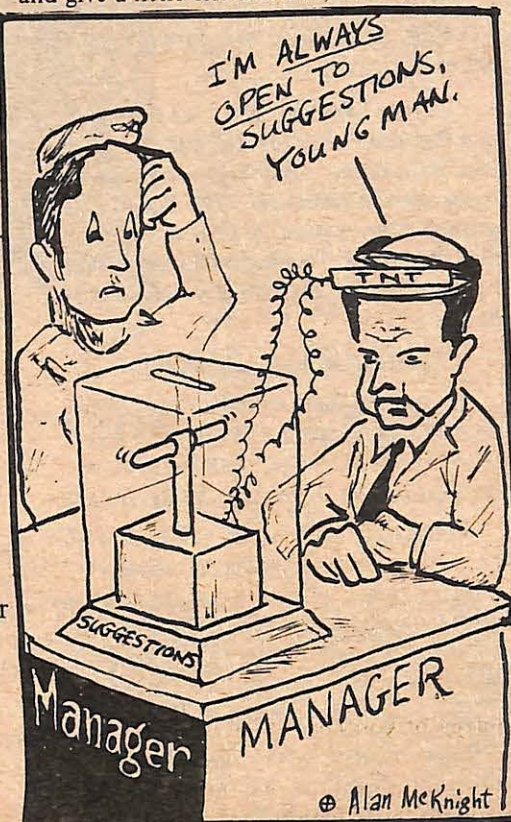
Take those factories. The workers at Hi-Temp or Olin clearly could run those factories themselves, deciding how to organize the work, how to train people for new jobs, and how to delegate responsibility among themselves.

First, of course, they would have to destroy the "management's rights" clause. In every union contract this clause reserves to management the right to make all production decisions which aren't discussed in the contract—which means almost everything.

But so long as the plants are being run for profits for the owners, the workers will not really be able to run them. The most profitable or "efficient" (for the owners) way to run a factory is likely to be at the expense of the workers.

Non-profit workplaces and government workplaces like the Employment Office need to be changed too. The workers in that office are perfectly competent to run it. In fact, if they sat down every week to discuss their problems and how to solve them, they would run it a lot better than the bureaucrats up in Hartford. People closest to the problem know the most about it.

Workers would also get a lot more out of their jobs if they could work co-operatively to run their workplaces. Working together instead of working in fear under the boss makes one hell of a difference.



will be bigger next year." Then he went upstairs to his air-conditioned office, and we went back to the grinders and lathes in the stinking heat of the shop floor. To get the full value of the profit-sharing, we have to work there for ten years.

At the State Employment Service a few blocks away down Chapel Street, the manager walks through the office without even so much as nodding at any of the clerks and employment counselors. He doesn't like people to make suggestions about improving the office. The people in the office work in an atmosphere of fear, afraid that someone will report them if they do anything at all different. So they all go through the routine, trying to fill job orders for employers who pay so poorly that they can't get workers

Write on

Giaimo Snubs Citizens

To the editors:

On May 13 a group of about 50 people from New Haven met with Representative Giaimo in Washington.

He was cordial and started by saying that he was always happy to meet with constituents, that he had an open door policy, but that he would not meet with people who became vulgar.

It was immediately apparent that he was claiming to be on our side with regard to the war. He was against the incursion into Cambodia, and, what is much more important, he indicated that he supported the Hatfield-McGovern amendment. That about ended that; he added that he thought that it was terribly important for groups like us to go to Washington and lobby.

I asked him about his statement in his May 8 press release that "war in the streets will never bring peace to the world."

I pointed out that one main reason that there was trouble now was that people like him were calling it "war in the streets," and that students and others felt the way they did because of the attitudes of the President.

Giaimo asked whether people in the room thought that there were any political prisoners in New Haven. — The answer, was a resounding "yes." He got very angry and went on to say that the Panthers were not political prisoners and that they would certainly get a fair trial. I contested that and challenged him to a debate on the subject in any terms (legalistic or otherwise) at any place. He countered this by asking who I was to dare and debate him. "You have a lot to learn," he said, and I agreed that we all did.

We asked him about his request that the FCC investigate WYBC. He said that that was a request from a constituent who was alarmed at the use of obscenity over the airways. Giaimo had not heard any of the WYBC broadcasts about May

Continued on page 7

PRO - WAR BIPARTISAN PSALM

Nixon is my shepherd, I shall always want.
He maketh me to lie down on park benches.
He leadeth me beside the still factories.
He restoreth my doubts in the two-party system.
He guideth me to the path of unemployment for his party's sake.
Ye, tho I walk thru the valley of soup kitchens, I am still hungry.
I do fear evil for thou art against me.
Thou annointest my income with taxes,
So that my expenses run over my income.
Surely poverty and hard living will follow me all the days of monopoly rule.
And I shall live in the rented house forever.
5000 years ago Moses said, "Pack your camel, pick up a shovel,
mount your ass and I shall lead you to the Promised Land."
5000 years later Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "Lay down your
shovel, Light up a camel, sit on you ass, this is
The Promised Land."
With Nixon, he will take your camel, sell your shovel, kick
you in the ass and tell you there is no Promised Land.

—Author unknown



Paper Tiger vs. Yellow Dwarf

by David Tobis

Mao Tse-tung called United States imperialism a "paper tiger." If the United States is a paper tiger, than 30 years ago, before its revolution, China was a cement zeppelin. China was an enormous, impoverished, crumbling feudal society.

In the 1950's after the Chinese Revolution came to victory, the strongest image which Americans had of China came from television and films. These media presented us with weird images of "Chinese torture or sinister scenes" in dark crowded, musty rooms filled with anonymous faces where Terry and the Pirates or Charlie Chan were looking for some inscrutable undercover agent. Where in Asia these scenes actually took place was of little consequence. All that was important was that the television viewers of the 50's got a large dose of the Yellow Peril motif.

Today the thought of China and the Orient still brings forth similar images in the minds of many Americans. The only difference is that China today is no longer

a cement zeppelin but is a major world power with one fourth of the world's population.

The American government has tried to paint a picture of China as an aggressive militaristic nation, poised on top of the countries of Southeast Asia, ready to take them under her control if the United States government for one minute releases its grip on those nations.

Comparative Military Spending

The fact that the United States has 3401 foreign military bases in a total of 67 countries and China has none is used as evidence by the U.S. government to show China's aggressive nature! The government's reasoning is as follows: China is aggressive. The United States is non-aggressive but strong. If we use \$100 billion a year for military expenditures, have military bases all around the world and then destroy any country which tries to be aggressive, we can insure that China will not be aggressive.

A recent article in the *Wall Street Journal* reported the following figures for military expenditures for selected countries in 1966, the most recent period for which figures were available. *Continued on page 13*

Speaker Praises N. Viets

by Neal Beck

"The Vietnamese will fight until either there are no more Vietnamese or until the United States is out of Indochina." A former Peace Corps volunteer just back from a trip to North Vietnam made this statement to a New Haven audience recently.

Gerry Schwinn, who served in the Peace Corps in Nigeria from 1963 to 1965, spent ten days in North Vietnam at the end of April as the guest of the Vietnamese government. He was in New Haven to give a speech and appear on a local television program.

Schwinn arrived in Hanoi on April 24 and spent six days there. He said that he felt little sense of a city at war. Hanoi seemed instead like any normal busy city. The shops were well-stocked, and Schwinn saw no more people in uniform than he normally saw in Washington, D.C.

He spoke to many government officials in Hanoi and was impressed by their commitment to create an independent Vietnam. This commitment was shared, he said, by almost everyone he talked to, from the highest government officials to the workers and peasants in the fields.

Not Anti-American

Schwinn stated that he was also struck by the ability of the Vietnamese people to separate Nixon and the American power-structure responsible for the killing in Vietnam from the majority of the American people who want peace in Vietnam.



"The Vietnamese have great faith that the peaceful wishes of most American people will triumph and that the American people will force Nixon and his clique to get out of Vietnam," he said.

No hate was shown by any Vietnamese towards Schwinn. Instead, the Vietnamese offered him sincere condolences on the deaths of the Kent State and Jackson State students. They expressed their sorrow that the sufferings that the Vietnamese people know had to be extended to the United States.

Upon leaving Hanoi, Schwinn travelled to Vinh, a large city 180 miles south of Hanoi. "Leaving Hanoi, it became clear that North Vietnam was a country at war. Bomb craters were everywhere, and every structure had a pile of rubble around it. However, the highway was open, the railroad was running, and all of the bombed-out bridges had been rebuilt."

Struggle to Continue

Vinh was once the third largest city in North Vietnam. Now it has only one building left standing. The people have either been moved underground or dispersed to the countryside. The Vietnamese place great value on human life, Schwinn reported and have taken every precaution to make sure that as few Vietnamese as possible are killed by Nixon's bombing raids. (While Schwinn was in Vinh, Nixon ordered a massive bombing of Vietnam, violating the conditions of the Paris Peace Talks.) Thus, although American bombers have often hit residential suburbs (on missions to destroy targets of "strategic importance"), the Vietnamese casualty rate is low, according to Schwinn.

"The spirit of the people of Vinh is high, and they are confident about the future," Schwinn concluded, "This is only to be expected, for the people of Vinh have helped defeat the greatest war machine in human history and are continuing the fight to ensure an independent Indochina."

War spelled backwards is raw
Raw means crude
Take the C off of crude and
you have rude,
and that's what war is.

Teresa Flavin
age 10

Day, but was simply responding to a voter.

But then we asked him to explore some of the issues in the Panther case, and he said that that was not his business, since this was a state issue, whereas the radio station came under federal jurisdiction. However, he agreed that he would accept a letter and forward it to the state prosecutor, requesting some kind of investigation. He said, though, that he would say in the letter that he was asking as a citizen, since he had no real force as a Congressman.

When I returned to New Haven, I wrote him a letter in which I enclosed a copy of the ten-point program of the Black Panther Party and discussed at some length the evidence that the Panthers are unlikely to get a fair trial.

Arthur Finn, M.D.

Fair Haven Renewal

To the Editors:

While reading the very informative and slamming newspaper called the *Modern Times* issued June 1, 1970, I ran across an article written by David Adams, a former member of the early days of the Fair Haven Project Area Committees.

The article stated that a new list of properties was submitted by the PAC, to Melvin Adams, Development Administrator of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency. The article was not quite accurate. David Adams, himself, should be aware of the fact that some of the properties listed under—new list of properties—have already been approved in the "Fair Haven Renewal and Redevelopment Plan."

When informing the citizens with information such as this, maybe a little more research work should have been done and then relate to the people the re-use the PAC would like to have the property used for, which they hope will be a benefit to all the citizens of Fair Haven, in spite of what Mr. Adams may have heard or wishes to believe. The initial priorities of the PAC are housing, rehabilitation of housing, recreation, and other supporting facilities, and the PAC has not deviated away from this.

When David Adams stated that other PAC members resigned when there was no participation by minority groups living in Fair Haven, this is not accurate, they had other reasons too. Area meetings have been open to anyone Mr. Adams may consider being the minority. My husband, Charles Comfort, personally

went door to door delivering flyers and asking people to become involved in Area I. Area III even took the time to have flyers printed in Spanish. (Mrs. Catherine Quinn, Pres. of the Fair Haven Betterment Assoc., and a former officer of Area III, and a former member of the PAC should also have been aware of this). If there is no participation of Mr. Adams' interpretation of minority groups, it is because they, themselves, do not want to participate. There are openings on every areas' list of Board Members to have representation of minority groups. I told this to Miss Forman when she called to interview me. I was not quoted on this for the simple reason that the *Modern Times* is only interested in printing unpleasant facts in regards to urban renewal, which is badly needed in Fair Haven.

In reference to the statement—Although the PAC is legally supposed to represent citizen participation in urban renewal, its active membership is small. This is partially true, only because they have been discouraged by individuals that, their participation would be useless. This can only hurt citizens participation, which I hope is not the aim. The more citizen participation, the better for the community.

I realize it is Mr. Adams' privilege to slam and run down the New Haven Redevelopment Agency, but to run down a citizens participation group, such as the PAC, that have been struggling and giving up many long hours of their time to bring about a better Fair Haven is an "injustice".

Respectfully,
Mary Ann Comfort

Editor's note: Mrs. Comfort is correct that many of the properties listed for acquisition by Redevelopment in Fair Haven had been requested prior to this year. Many new properties have just been added, however, and many of the properties listed last year have been set aside, as explained in *Modern Times* of June 1. With regard to minority participation and citizen participation, Mrs. Comfort and *Modern Times* agree that it has not been adequate. Whether or not such participation would be "useless" depends upon your point of view. Many people resigned from the Project Area Committee when they felt they were getting nowhere. Others, like Mrs. Comfort, have stuck it out. It should be noted that Mrs. Comfort is paid a salary by the Redevelopment Agency in addition to her role as a citizen.

Fish still swim
at Fort
Hale Pier.



Swimming in New Water, Wa Everywhere

Popular Conte pool where the swimming is free.



by Karen Waggoner
Photos by John Durrence

A little boy about nine or ten years old walks along a beach with a funny smile on his face. He's holding a familiar object to his ear, apparently trying to hear "the ocean's roar." But the object next to his ear isn't a large seashell—it's an empty beer can found along the beach.

That's the way a cartoonist commented recently on the sorry state of the nation's seashores. New Haven residents can add a few variations to the theme. The funny look on the boy's face might be from the "harbor odor" arising from the waters of his city. Or he might be perplexed about some signs tacked to trees near the beach. They read, of course, "Polluted Water: this water is unsafe for bathing or swimming," "Danger! Taking of Oysters, Clams, and Mussels Prohibited," or "Swimming Prohibited Per Order Board of Health."

The little boy might look a little green around the gills because he ignored the signs, went swimming, and, in the process swallowed a mouthful of foul-tasting water.

Some New Haven residents conclude it's safer and more convenient to take their swimming needs indoors.

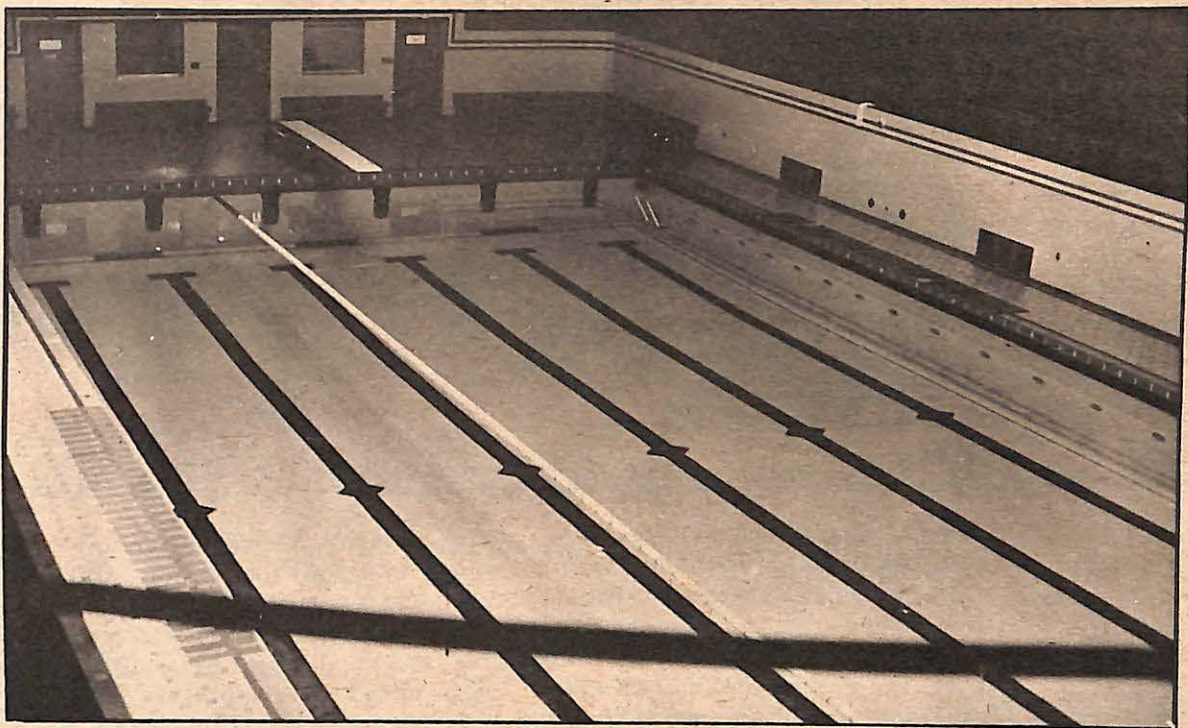
And the New Haven Recreation Department has four pools where free swimming is offered: at Hillhouse High School, Lee High School, Wilbur Cross High School, and Conte Community School. These pools at Wilbur Cross and Hillhouse are indoor-outdoor pools and the ones more suited to summertime recreation. All four pools are open daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and from 1-5 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays. Free swimming is offered in the afternoons at all four pools except for a "control" charge of ten cents, which is made from 4-6 p.m. at Hillhouse and Wilbur Cross.

Yale Restricted and Expensive

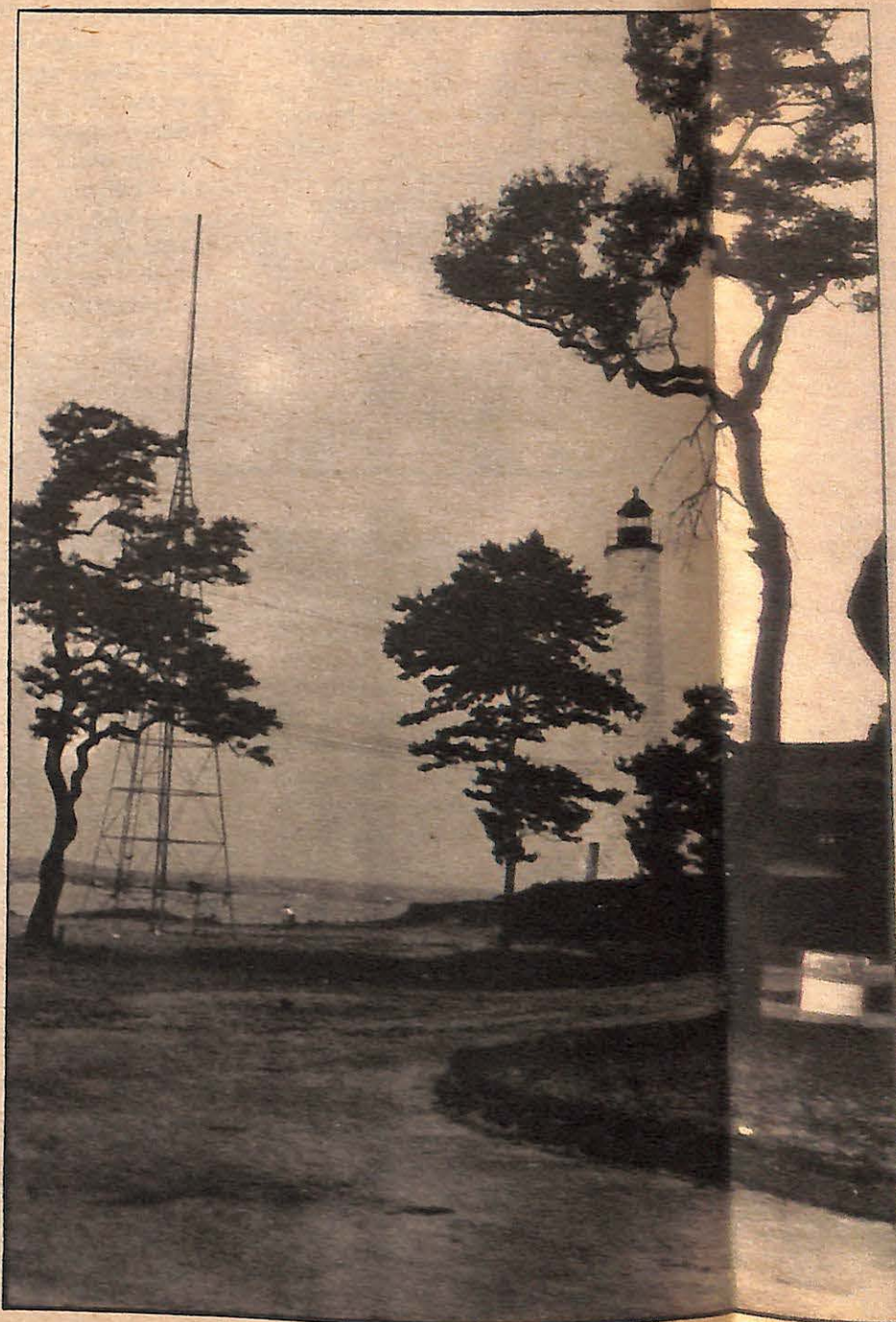
The exhibition pool at Yale University's Payne Whitney Gymnasium is available during the summer months, but only to Yale-affiliated persons. Faculty alumni, staff and students may purchase expensive half-season (for 25 days) passes at a cost of \$8.50 per person, \$15 for couples, and \$20 for families.

For rugged adventurers who prefer outdoor swimming recreation, there's some city beach—Lighthouse Point on the harbor's east side—where it's reasonably safe to splaround and swim. Lighthouse Point is an 84-acre patch which lies at the

Empty Yale pool. Community responsibility?



"Peace."
A quiet Sunday at
Lighthouse Beach.



Famous landmark for New Haven beaches.

New Haven

Water where...

ment has four
at Hillhouse
Cross High
These pools at
outdoor pools
me recreation.
a.m. to 9 p.m.
undays. Free
at all four
ten cents,
house and Wilbur

ersity's Payne
ng the summer
ersons. Faculty
ase expensive
ost of \$8.50 per
families.

outdoor
ne city beach--
ast side--
round and swim.
which lies at the



Too cold for swimming
but it's fun on the sand at Lighthouse Point.

entrance to the harbour and is blessed by favourable tides. Because it's the only beach suitable for swimming, Lighthouse Point is likely to be very crowded on sunny summer days, especially on weekends. There's also a charge to be admitted: 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

A bit to the north of Lighthouse Point is the 54-acre Nathan Hale Park located in the Morris Cove area of the city. Its beaches might be excellent except that pollution prevents their use. A recent visit to the beach there showed both concern and nonchalance among the sunbathers there.

"If the people want to swim in that stuff, they should go ahead and swim," said a woman who said she she never went near any water. But more typical was the concern of a young mother who kept a close eye on her young daughter of 17 months, as she talked to this reporter. "I think the water is terrible," she said. "I have to scream at her every time she goes near it." The woman's companion, asked if she thought the harbour would be cleaned up, replied, "I've been dreaming for 21 years that it would be, but it keeps getting worse. I remember when you could swim here."

A young couple watching its children splash around in the shallow water at Nathan Hale wasn't too worried about the water except that the mother said "We tell the kids not to swallow any."

Another sunbather's complaint was more general: "Every place you want to go swimming you have to be a resident, or pay to park, or pay a price per kid—we have to come here."

Parks Polluted

East Shore Park, still further north, was created out of land fill along the harbor. Again, however, water pollution prevents its use for any kind of water recreation, and the park remains largely undeveloped.

There is city-owned parkland along the Quinnipiac River, but pollution and currents make it unsafe for swimming.



Scenic surroundings? Lighthouse Point beach.

Summertime recreation facilities in New Haven for a population of some 142,000 are woefully inadequate. There was a sense of understatement in a study made by a Cambridge, Mass. consulting firm for the City Plan Commission: "New Haven's extensive shoreline is not being developed to its potential for water recreation. . . ." "It is not expected that the sewer separation [program] will be completed for many years." Perhaps it is the vast difference between the harbor area's great potential for salt water recreation and its polluted presence that make the situation such a sad one. The city administration is doing little or nothing about the big business policies that have created the problem.

At any rate, on a hot summer day New Haven residents find they must make do. An unpolluted beach, even though it's crawling with people, is better than a dirty one. Even a dirty beach is sometimes preferable to hot city streets and stuffy apartments.

If you can't go clamming, you can play in the sand. And if you can't swim outdoors, you can at least lie in the sun and swim in the public indoor pools available.



**Boat
launching**
at Nathan Hale Park.

UI Ad Misleads Public

Claims to Fight Pollution

by Fred Rhoades

United Illuminating Company begins its most recent publicity with, "If you're now 36, we've been fighting air pollution for as long as you've been around."



Virginia Blaisdell

UI spews poisons

If you're over six, you are well aware that UI hasn't been fighting hard enough. The huge grayish white plume from UI's six stacks is a well-known feature of the New Haven skyline. These stacks spew out 17% of New Haven's pollutants.

These pollutants are a serious health hazard and a danger to property and plant life. Anyone in Fair Haven can tell you how fast the body of his or her car rusts. Imagine what's happening to your lungs!

NEWS ANALYSIS

For several years, UI has been under attack by local groups for its contribution to New Haven's air pollution. They have recently responded with a barrage of publicity: ads, stockholder's reports, and even a TV "exclusive".

This publicity was designed to be misleading. UI boasts of its past history of air pollution control. But the ad deals with only efforts to control visible pollutants, because this is all UI has done for pollution control.

Invisible Pollutants Ignored

The fact that their 40 tons a day of invisible, gaseous pollutants are far more dangerous than their 1200 pounds a day of dust and soot is conveniently ignored. In fact, UI states that an increase in sulfur trioxide emissions "doesn't make the sulfur particularly worse, it just makes it visible." Apparently they feel that 'if you can't see it, it won't hurt you.'

UI complains that the technology is not available to control these invisible pollutants. They have only themselves to blame, for UI and other electric companies have spent very little money trying to develop such technology. Furthermore, companies like UI have shown little willingness to try out experimental pollution control devices.

UI proudly states that between 1934 and 1969 it spent \$7.3 million on pollution control equipment. However, the ad fails to mention that UI stockholders received a profit greater than that for the single year of 1969. This rate of return on investments made UI one of the most profitable electric utilities in the country.

UI has also retained earnings of over \$31 million within the company. These

earnings are supposed to be used for "corporate purposes." Apparently pollution control is not a "corporate purpose" of UI.

Right now UI is spending large amounts of money in public relations to smooth over criticism of its air pollution—money

that could be used to prevent air pollution. UI advertisements tell us to use more electricity and rate reductions are given to heavy users of electric power. As a result of this sort of "aggressive marketing" there is a rapid increase in the demand for electric power.

New Plant?

To meet this increase, UI is constantly expanding. During the next four years UI will say they need a new power plant in the New Haven area.

This plant is almost certain to be built on the East Shore in New Haven, and will be at least twice as big as the present power plant. The small steps toward pollution control now being made by UI will be overshadowed by the huge amount of pollution caused by the new plant.

Housing for Profit...

Continued from page 4

have managed to drive a wedge between the construction workers (who are mostly white) and the militant community groups (who are heavily black).

Last summer's Black Monday demonstrations in Seattle, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia were the most dramatic example of a divide and conquer strategy. The demands from the black community for full access to union apprenticeships and an end to discrimination in union hiring halls were just and true expressions of the needs and feelings of the black community.

However, the legitimate demands of the black community are being used as part of a larger plan to break the unions bargaining power. The burden of inflation is being shifted from business and government to worker and consumer. The cutbacks in government spending should be aimed at the Defense Dept. not HUD. Corporate profits should be reduced, not workers' wages. The construction trades unions are now experiencing 9% unemployment, in the time of normal peak employment.

Avco, Olin: Housing for Profit

In the meantime, while the community faces the construction workers, the big corporations are planning to corner the housing market. They will solve our housing problems the way they see fit and at the expense of both workers and the people who need the housing. In our own area, three of the biggest corporations have recently announced plans to move into the housing market.

The Avco Corporation (now engaged in a long strike) announced in February that it will enter the sectional housing field. Avco will begin production this spring in a New Hampshire factory. (See photo for their strikingly original design.) Avco has rich community and land development operations on the West Coast and in the Middle West, not for New Haven's housing needs. Avco prefers to build for a differ-

Fair Haveners Speak Out Against Pollution

by Cathy Quinn

The Fair Haven neighborhood has been especially plagued with pollution because of its close location to the Mill River and the United Illuminating Company (UI).

On June 28 Fair Haven held a Pollution Fair to call public attention to the problem. A campaign to make UI clean up began that day. The Fair is not the first action Fair Haveners have taken. In the past two years, they have staged marches to protest pollution from both of the major polluters, UI and Federal Paperboard Corp., in their area.

Here is what the people in the neighborhood are thinking about the pollution problem. We asked them three questions:

What do you think of pollution?
Who is responsible?
Who should pay?

George Payne, construction mechanic. 284 Blatchley Ave.

It's hurting a lot of people like Frank Carbone and Sons at 65 Wheeler Street (scrap iron and metals). To cut down pollution, they had to lay off five men and more will be laid off in the city. They could maybe burn better if they catch times when weather is favorable.

The people suffer most what with laying-off and taxes. The company should pay.

Louis Graziano, bartender, Grazy's Restaurant. Grand Ave.

It's bad. Automobile makers are the worst ones. The people who make pollution are responsible.

Rosalyn Cama, 365 Poplar St.

We could do without it. In order to combat pollution, automobile manufacturers and factories should put their money into anti-pollution devices.

Martin O'Connor, fire fighter, New Haven. 50 Downing St.

Pollution is to my mind the saddest element of our contemporary life. It affects all of us regardless of religion or politics or anything else that affects our attitudes. Environmental issues are not copping-out but merely expose us to the most basic level of the quality of all life.

Josephine Ford, student. 406 Poplar St.

I think pollution is dirty and cruddy. Something should be done. The company responsible should pay.

Mary Hadden, "medical secretary, mother and human being," 113 Monroe St.

It stinks for one thing. People are responsible. It's nice to blame big factories for it, but behind every big factory is a president, and if the people under him stopped polluting, he could do nothing about it but stop. It's also ironic that someone should pollute and know it would affect their children.

Art Bailey, estimator, 42 Revere St.

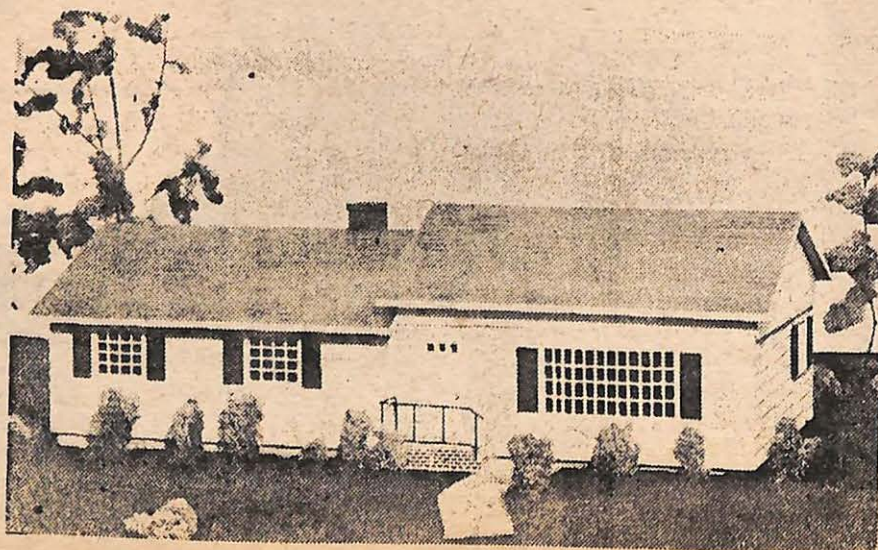
Pollution should be done away with. Even Agnew is against that, you know. Manufacturers are responsible. There should be a combined effort of government and industry.

Linda Arcucci, machine worker, 149 Monroe St.

There should be a way where we could help it. Factories, cars, buses and airplanes are responsible. We should all get together to pay.

Joe Albino, manager, Cumberland Farms, Grand Ave.

The responsibility lies with individual companies. They should pay, not the people who have too many taxes.



Avco's assemblyline house

East Shore Residents Oppose Jetport...

Continued from page 1

Residents fear that jet noise and fumes may drive them from their presently desirable homes near the shore. Phil's Egg Farm has already lost several hundred laying hens when the birds piled up and suffocated in panic because of the landing lights of an approaching plane.

In April 1967, something happened that woke up a lot of people like an electric shock.

Neighborhood Theatre: Groups to Perform During Summer

The New America Theatre Ensemble will do its first season of plays in New Haven this summer. We are a group of 35 people between the ages of 18 and 30 who have come from all over the East Coast to be here and provide the community with what we hope will be an exciting theatre experience. We have been working full-time since June 1 and open our first play on July 1 at the Yale Studio Theatre, 217 Park St.

The play, *How They Made It*, was written by Nancy Martin, a young New York writer. It was most recently done at Cafe LaMama in New York. It is the story of a 19th century acting troupe that travels around the United States presenting the "Masque of Americana," a history of America. As the play progresses, it jumps back and forth in time and space, weaving bits of history with personal experiences.

Sacco-Vanzetti Story

How They Made It will be followed by *The Sacco-Vanzetti Story* by Reginald Rose, originally a T.V. script. It will open on July 15 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chapel and Olive Streets. The play is a documentary about the case of two Italian anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. They were tried by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on trumped-up murder charges in the 1920's, during a period of political hysteria known as the "Red Scare." Despite worldwide protest, they were executed in the late 1920's.

In addition to performances at St. Paul's, we plan to present the play at various outdoor sites around the city, including the Green.

Our third scheduled production is *King Tafur*, a new play by Steve Shea, our company playwright. The story, based on legend, is about the First Crusade. It tells how the poor people left their masters to follow Tafur, a powerful leader. As the war progresses, the Tafurs become increasingly desperate and fanatical, coming to be feared by ally and enemy alike. This play opens at Dwight Memorial Chapel, 67 High St., on August 5.

Workshops Planned

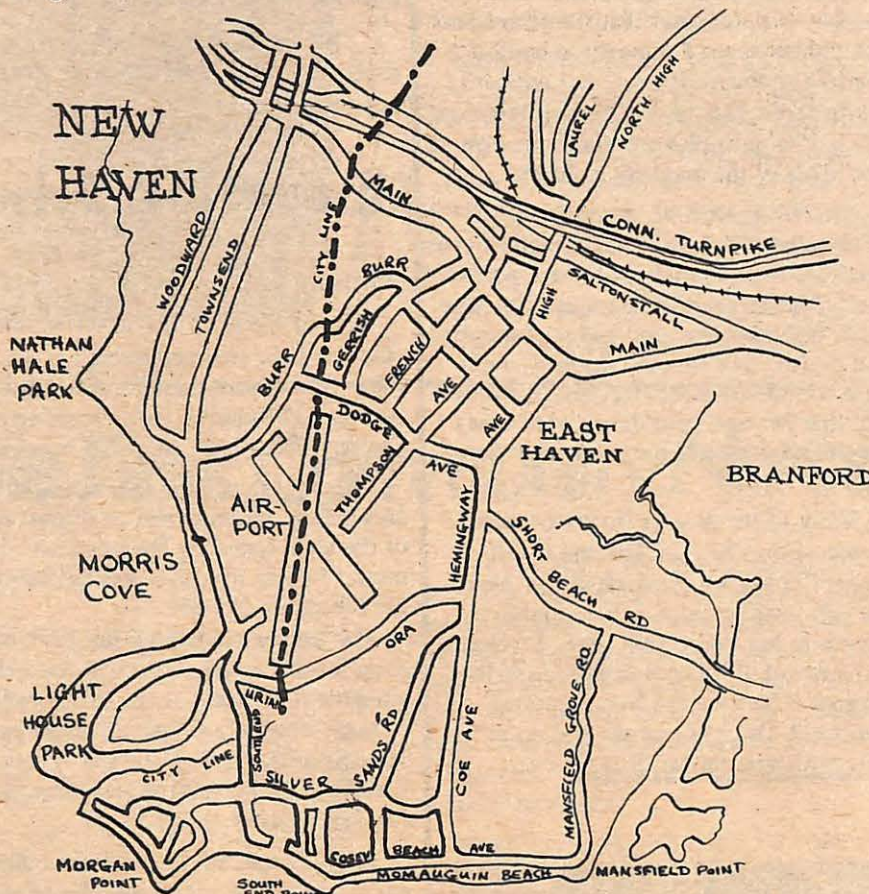
In addition to these projects and other as yet unscheduled plays, we will give workshops for children and teenagers on all aspects of theatre work in conjunction with the Wooster Square Revival and the New Haven Neighborhood Action Program.

A dance workshop for children is currently in progress and is open to latecomers. There are yoga classes every morning. We are also presenting regular weekend programs of music and occasional theatre pieces at the Yale Cabaret, 217 Park St.

Please support us in any way you can. We are operating on a shoestring. If you want to help us in any way, call 436-4708

The City of New Haven, owner of the airport, bulldozed up a portion of Uriah Street with the intention of extending the main runway to 5800 feet. Uriah Street, which becomes Ora Avenue as you cross the line into East Haven, provides access for fire and other emergency vehicles between Morgan Point and the rest of East

Airport Expansion won a temporary and later a permanent injunction against New Haven and the airlines. This forbids the defendants from in any way impeding the layout or use of Uriah Street or from taking any action to expand the airport into, on, or over East Haven—even from establishing clear zones over East Haven—with-



Haven. Silver Sands Road, the only other route, is narrow, winding, and residential.

Citizens Sue

A group of residents got together, hired a lawyer, held a meeting-rally to ask other citizens to chip in toward the expenses, and took the airlines and the airport-owner to court.

Since the territory and sovereignty of the Town of East Haven was threatened, the town became a party to the suit and assumed a part of the expense.

East Haven and the Committee Against

out permission from East Haven.

Naturally New Haven and the airlines appealed. But without waiting for any decision on the appeal, they installed a light on Uriah Street to halt traffic during landings and takeoffs.

New Developments

Two developments within a week have brought the airport struggle to a new phase. On June 17, jet service resumed after the airport had made improvements on the control tower. Pilots have obviously been told to keep the noise down. They come in on the assigned glidepath, idle as

slowly as possible while on the ground, and take off with a steep climb. You can only hear them for 20 miles.

Less than a week later on June 22, the State Supreme Court overturned the injunction which had prevented New Haven from closing Uriah Street. In the same decision, the Court upheld the claim of East Haven that the airport cannot be extended into, on, or over any part of East Haven. This means that a "clear zone" cannot even be established over East Haven territory.

Anthony DeMayo, attorney for East Haven and for the CAAE, says that the second part of the Court's decision may enable East Haven to stop use of airport facilities built after 1967.

Injunction Against Jets

The Committee Against Airport Expansion sought relief in the federal courts. They sought an injunction against the use of jets here and \$2 million for damages already sustained.

The federal judge tabled this suit, when the jet pilots refused to land here. The airport, said the pilots, was neither large enough nor adequately equipped. In tabling the suit, the federal judge announced that, if jets came back, the court would "exercise its power for a temporary injunction" pending trial.

Bringing the fight this far has meant court activities that fill 13 pages, single-spaced, of court docket and over \$20,000 in legal fees for the CAAE. The money has been raised by door-to-door soliciting, tag sales, donations, and dinner-dances. No community in the USA has carried the fight so far in the court-room or enjoyed such apparent success.

Yet the forces pressing for the jetport continue to exert pressure. The City of New Haven has ignored the organized, determined protest of entire neighborhoods. The jets, with their extravagant government subsidies, intolerable noise, and romantic publicity, have so seduced the politicians and bosses of New Haven that the interests of residents are ignored.

Jimmie's Fights Renewal Agency

Jimmie's, one of the renowned hot dog stands of Savin Rock, claims that "political favoritism" by the West Haven Redevelopment Agency has been a key factor in determining who is designated as a developer in Savin Rock.

Jimmie's proprietor, Salvatore Gagliardi, and his attorney, Benson Snider, are suing the Agency for \$1 million in the federal courts. The charges stem from past dealings with the Agency and its former executive director, Joseph O. Ierna.

Attorney Snider charges the former director interfered with Gagliardi's right to develop and improve his property. In 1965 Gagliardi announced his intention to make repairs to Jimmie's to conform to the renewal plans. On two separate occasions Ierna visited Gagliardi and told him not to improve his property.

Jimmie's application to remain in the redevelopment area has been turned down although the Agency recently decided to allow Turk's and Phyllis's, the other two Savin Rock restaurants to relocate within Savin Rock Project 2.

In addition, Gagliardi charges that the Agency led him to believe he could remain as a developer if he presented architects' plans for a suitable building. The Agency is further charged with violating the statutes on renewal regulation by not taking the property "within a reasonable period of time."

People are confused about the goals of redevelopment in the Savin Rock area. The shore front has been torn up for years during extended litigation in both state and federal courts. There have been charges that the Agency executives during the "demolition period" hoodwinked the public. Many feel the Agency led people to believe redevelopment would rebuild and restore the Rock area, whereas it appears to be more concerned with building expensive apartments with rent scales beyond the reach of local working people.

Jimmie's wants to stay in West Haven where it belongs, Snider said. He added it was a shame to remove one of the landmarks of Connecticut's shoreline area and, in fact, "to do away with it would be a real tragedy...because Jimmie's is an institution."

The Agency still has one waterfront property available. The Agency board is concerned with removing litter from the Savin Rock area and cited Jimmie's use of paper plates as one of the main reasons for rejecting it.



Virginia Blaisdell

On the line at Jimmie's.

Parent Views Conte

by Maureen Gabriel

As a parent whose child has been in kindergarten this year at Conte, I have grave doubts about sending him back there to first grade. Fights occur right in the classrooms. The first grade teachers who are there now are all excellent teachers, but they all admit that, when half their class is disruptive, they cannot teach. None of the three are returning to Conte in the fall. Our principal, George Naples, has been very cooperative, but he is not coming back either.

Conte's problems come from the fact that only part of the community sends its children there. When Conte and St. Michael's (next door) children leave school for the day, it is striking. The whites come out of St. Michael's, and the blacks out of Conte. Parents who do not send their children to Conte have no stake in improving the school. The school board is unsympathetic, the local political system uses jobs at Conte School as part of its patronage system, and educational materials are out of date. Then to make matters worse, three quarters of the black children come from Farnam Courts where housing conditions are deplorable.

Last week a PTO meeting was held at Conte. The attendance of the meeting was disturbing — 10 parents attended, on-

ly 3 from Farnam Courts (and the school has an enrollment of over 700 children.) Nevertheless, the meeting produced some interesting discussion and results.

Parents and Teachers Speak Out

Miss Henrietta Augustus, a first grade teacher at Conte, said that the school was quietly becoming a minority school of blacks and Puerto Ricans, that while the white parents are taking their children out, the school must plan a curriculum around the needs of the minority children.

Mrs. Betty Rettick, president of the PTO, pointed out that the Farnam Courts residents find it very hard to take part in their children's schools because they have other priorities like food and rent money and health. The parents, she said, don't have confidence in the teachers at Conte and that her own confidence went down the drain because of the things that happened.

Many of the parents from Friendship Houses, Court St., and Farnam Courts whom I've known from the school over the past year are sending their children anywhere but Conte next year. I wonder if the Board of Education would get the message if half the children requested transfers? Or if they could find no principal who wants to work at Conte?

School Year Ends...



David Adams interviews Joe Fraccola in his empty classroom. Nick Heyer

Continued from page 5

needs a thorough cleaning-up. "We're going to wait until August to see if these conditions are corrected, and, if they are not, we'll call another boycott and keep it on until our demands are met."

Also we've asked Mr. Barbaresi to let us sit in on the choosing of a new principal and all the other teachers that are coming in. And we demand that he accept our recommendations."

According to Herb Johnston of the Dwight Concerned Citizens, "We don't trust the Board of Education any more than we did a year ago. They have never dealt with what the community wanted or needed in the past. We are mobilizing our forces in the event that our demands are not dealt with."

The issue of an architect for the new school in Newhallville remains unresolved. According to Bernie Silva of the United Newhallville Organization, "We still feel that the choice made by the community was not respected by the Board of Education. We had agreed that, if they rejected our choice, they would give us their reasons in writing. Yet we still have nothing down in print."

"The real issue," he continued, "is power. Right now, all we are advisors. We have no power to make decisions. They can just listen to us and file away whatever we say."

"We won't let up on the pressure until the law says that parents must be directly represented on the Board of Education. They must not be just advisors, but they must be the board to govern the educational process their children go through."

Continued from page 2

not any heat or lights, and, furthermore, there was not very much money left, and the food was almost gone. It was December, 1968."

After two months of bare survival in New York, McLucas and another Party member were ordered to come to National Black Panther Party Headquarters in Oakland, California. It was a difficult trip for them. They were arrested in Swanton, Ohio, for carrying a concealed weapon because a policeman found a razor in their car—and some Black Panther literature. They spent seven days in jail and were fined \$100, which left them with \$26 to make it to California. Later their car broke down in Indiana. They had to hitch the rest of the way, working at odd jobs to earn enough money to feed themselves.

When they got to National Headquarters, they reported in to Chief of Staff David Hilliard and began their advanced political education. This education consisted, as McLucas describes it, of

"... going out in the community every day and talking to the people, selling the party paper, and attending officers' political education classes on the weekends, which were led by National

Community Classes Start

Although most schools have ended sessions for the summer, two new education centers have begun to hold classes for the people in the community.

The first to open is the Liberation School, which deals primarily with political ideology and skills. The second is the Free School, which offers courses in such subjects as dancing and painting.

The following two articles are written by people who are working directly with these schools, and give a more specific account of their activities.

Liberation School

by John Champion

School is out for the summer, and most students have returned home and secured jobs. But education in New Haven goes on. At 532 State St. the Community College Liberation Center has opened.

After the May Day demonstration, area college students met to discuss some of the ideas raised by the speakers. The result of those meetings was the birth of the Liberation School.

The Liberation School has been operating for three weeks, and an up-to-date schedule is available at the office or by calling 787-5462. Classes are held in the State St. office and at Dwight Hall at Yale. Even though the sessions have begun, anyone may register at any time.

Each Thursday at 6:30 in Dwight Hall, a free open dinner is served. Different groups of students will take turns preparing a standard meal of brown rice and vegetable salad. Following dinner a general class will take place which will concern itself with current topics. Some of these topics are: the New Haven Black Panther Trial, the Black Panther Party, history of American radicalism, the Chicago Conspiracy, and Non-Western countries.

Some of the other classes deal with subjects which are not usually covered in school. For instance, there is an in-depth look at the economy, and an examination of U.S. influence in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Most of the classes and activities will take place in the evening so that those who work will not have to pass them up.

Free School Opens Center

by Janet Nowakowski

A Free School Center has been opened at 211 Park Street. The Center was started by a group of us who felt that positive steps were needed in the direction of meaningful learning. All we get in college is a little geometry, a little algebra, a little French, a little chemistry, and when the car breaks down we can't even fix it, and, when prices go up at the grocery store, we don't really know why.

We realize that we don't believe one of the most important things our schools teach us: that there are certain people who can do certain things best and that we should let them do it for us for money. We realized that, in order to change things, we would have to take them into our own hands, a different idea from what we learn in school.

A number of people have already expressed an interest in teaching. Possible courses are nutrition, dance, painting and the ecology of our environment.

Classes are free and are for everyone who wants to come to them. We hope the Free School will become a community of free people coming together to teach and learn from one another.

There are community dinners every Thursday at 6:30 p.m. at the Center. Come and talk and be part of a free community. Our phone is 865-6706.

Who is Lonnie McLucas ?

Continued from page 2

Chairman Bobby Seale or David Hilliard. We were also required to learn every function of each office in the party. Every day we had a different office to work in. One day we would have the job of running the distribution department.

The next day, we would be selling papers and talking to the people in the community."

Next: McLucas comes to Conn.

ADVERTISEMENT

WHAT'S GOING ON IN THE PANTHER TRIAL COME SEE FOR YOURSELF!

Lonnie McLucas is on trial for his life. He is one of nine Black Panthers charged with the kidnap-murder of Alex Rackley. The Panthers and their supporters have charged that McLucas cannot possibly get a fair trial because of all the prejudicial publicity there has been about the Panthers and because of the unfair jury selection.

DO YOU AGREE? DO YOU DISAGREE?

If you think this trial is an important political and legal event, you will want to observe the trial for yourself and make up your own mind. Most of what goes on in court is easy to understand even if you aren't a lawyer. But find out first hand! Both Lonnie McLucas and the people who run the courts must see that many people, both black and white, care about this trial a lot.

A FEW THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

- Court usually Meets Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
- Court sessions usually run from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
- You must come to the courtroom a few minutes before the session starts (not in the middle), but you can leave anytime you want.
- There are 30 seats reserved for spectators.
- Everyone who goes into the courtroom is seated.
- The trial is in the superior Court, the marble building at Elm and Church Streets. The courtroom is the last room on the right as you enter the front of the building.

AIM PANTHER COMMITTEE, COALITION FOR DEFENSE OF THE PANTHERS



John Durrence

Mother and child want daycare from Yale.

Parents Hit Yale...

Continued from page 1

search, canvassing of representative samples of the community, a weekend conference and a demonstration child-in culminated in a 90-page proposal presented to President Brewster on May 11, 1970. Day care was included as one of the student strike demands this spring.

"The only response of the University to our proposal and the student strike's demand for day care was to offer matching funds for only one year's worth of day care at the Calvin Hill Day Care Center, accomodating only 25 children," the group's spokeswoman continued. She said that Yale informed them no further funds for day care would be available until a total survey was presented.

To comply with Yale's requirement, the group requested funds for staff and office space to conduct the survey. Negotiators for the Alliance say they were led to believe that Yale would provide these initial funds. Then, in a letter to the head of the negotiating team, Brewster stated, "I must report that given the short time available and the nature of the project the prospects for funding are negligible." He did offer "the appropriate university officials to work with representatives of the daycare committee this summer to develop a questionnaire...for the fall."

The Alliance spokeswoman explained, "We felt that these officials had little time for or real interest in the day care problem and that we could not delay until fall to begin work. So the Saturday demonstration grew out of our frustration."

Yale Fires Community Nurse

by David Adams

The case of Beatrice Riss will come to a head on July 1. The appointment of Riss as a nurse at the Connecticut Mental Health Center and as instructor at Yale Nursing School will be terminated by Yale at that time. Community people with whom she has worked are demanding that she be re-hired.

Beatrice Riss helped set up projects such as Operation Childcare in the Hill, the Mental Health Group in Newhallville, and the Fair Haven Medical Clinic. Representatives from all of these communities and others entered and confronted the executive board of the Mental Health Center on June 9 to demand she be kept on. So far Yale has not responded.

Larry Reilly, a Fair Haven minister who took part in the confrontation, told *Modern Times*, "Beatrice Riss has given too much valuable advice, too much valuable insight, and too much of her time far beyond the call of duty to the development of the Fair Haven Medical Clinic to be ignored by the people of Fair Haven in her time of need."

According to Reverend Reilly, Yale seems more interested in using the Mental Health Center as a training ground for medical students and psychiatrists than as a community service. Riss is being fired because she did not produce enough publications.

"The 'publish or perish' doctrine is detrimental to our community, is unrealistic to today's needs, and must be applied only to those ivory-tower aristocrats who are not interested in the world in which they live," he concluded.

Mental Health Nurses Press Salary Increases

by Bill Morico

In the past few weeks, the nursing staff employees of the Connecticut Mental Health Center have begun to meet together to act on two issues: low salaries and lack of advancement opportunities.

Nurses, recently granted a small pay raise, are continuing to press for higher salaries to bring them into line with other area hospitals. While starting salaries are equivalent or higher than at other places, CMHC gives no opportunity for advancement and no recognition of previous experience.

As this is written, the state Personnel Policy Board is meeting to decide on

further pay increases but with no plans to provide advancement opportunity.

Facing a similar problem, psychiatric aides at the Center have renewed their old struggle for career ladders and higher pay. Futile attempts have been made over the past two years to get state approval for a Mental Health Worker job title, which would include employees who do mental health work on a "non-professional" level.

Jobs With Futures

It would provide five levels with increasing pay and responsibility. It would also open the way for community people without formal training to get jobs that aren't dead-end. They could get on-the-job training and then go back to work in their communities.

While recognizing in principle and in public the need for workers to come from the community served, officialdom in Connecticut has been unable to give up its traditional elitist and professional orientation. "Non-professional" workers have proven their skill, especially in community work, but, other than a pat on the back for a "good job" and admission that they often do a better job than highly trained (mistrained?) professionals, they are rarely given the pay or status they deserve.

The state, in a small concession, recently added two higher classifications for aides, but these most likely will be limited to a few people. The aides plan to continue pushing for the Mental Health Worker jobs.

Many employees at CMHC are members of the Connecticut State Employees Association (CSEA). CSEA and two other state employee groups have had limited success in improving wages and conditions for state employees, mainly because state employees in Connecticut do not have collective bargaining rights.

Paper Tiger vs. Yellow Dwarf...

Continued from page 7

Country	Military Spending (Billions)	Per Person Military Spending
USA	\$63	\$317
USSR	\$47	\$202
Communist China	\$7	\$9

The United States expenses for war production and defense is nine times the amount of money China spends.

China Not Aggressive

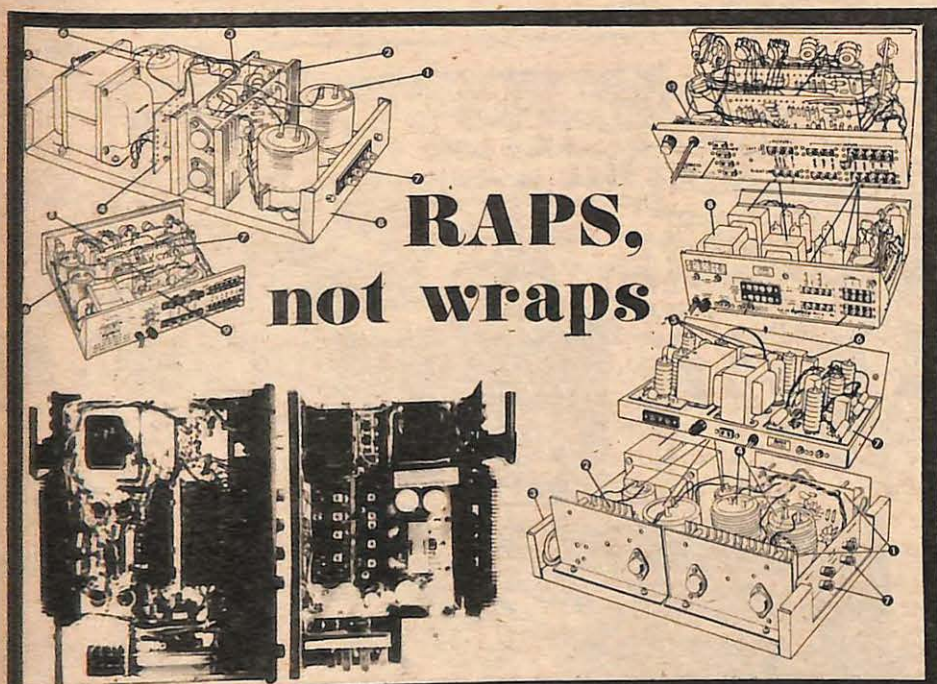
Pearl S. Buck, who received the Nobel Prize for Literature for her writings about China has a different view. In a recent article (May 30, 1970, *New York Times*), she argued that Communist China is a non-aggressive nation and never has nor ever will "let themselves be led into aggressive war." Pearl Buck agrees with the Chinese that from their point of view, Korea was a non-aggressive war because China merely sent volunteers to defend an invaded neighbor. China saw the actions of the United States in Korea, just as she sees those same actions in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos as aggressive acts which are extremely hostile to her.

Imagine that the tables were reversed. Let's say that the countries of Central

America were "spheres of influence" for China instead of the U.S. An anti-Chinese revolution breaks out in Honduras, and China sends 550,000 troops, aircraft carriers, tanks, planes and napalm to "pacify" Honduras. But the Honduran revolutionaries supposedly have been hiding out in Guatemala and Mexico. So China invades Guatemala, begins massive bombing of Mexico and sends advisors and Chinese-controlled ground troops into Mexico. I have a feeling that the United States might be a little worried. This situation is precisely the position China is in as a result of the aggressive U.S. escalation of the war in Indochina.

As this column has pointed out over the past few weeks, it is very likely that there will be further escalation of the war by the United States. Vice-President Ky of South Vietnam said on June 12, 1970: "An invasion of North Vietnam is not an impossibility." That China is thinking of sending volunteers to Cambodia to protect itself and its allies against American aggression is not surprising. What is surprising is that China has been willing to wait so long!

Mao Tse-tung called United States imperialism a paper tiger. Former President Lyndon Baines Johnson said that he did not want America to be threatened by any "little yellow dwarf with a pocket knife." One must remember that a pocket knife is a very effective weapon against a paper tiger.



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ON FILM

Patton:
Dangerous Hero

by Harry Henderson

PATTON. Produced by Frank McCarthy. Written by Francis Ford Coppola and Edmund M. North. Directed by Franklin J. Schaffner. Now at Showcase Cinema I in Milford. Matinees 2:00 P.M. Wed., Sat., Sun. Every Eve. 8:30 P.M.

Scene: a gigantic American flag, filmed in 70mm., "Dimension 150", and color by Deluxe fills the huge screen for a moment of gasps and applause from the audience. Then George C. Scott as General George S. Patton appears in full military regalia in front of the flag. Looking straight out from the screen, he begins to address his warbound troops and to congratulate them because, when the war is over, they won't have to tell anybody that they spend it "shoveling shit in Louisiana."

Patton is not cute or coy about its subject matter. The film is about the nature of heroes and hero-worship in American life, and the controversial World War II General is Exhibit A. In the film, director Franklin J. Schaffner (who did *Planet of the Apes*) is attempting to create a Lawrence of Arabia American-style and to produce an image of the American hero big enough for the wide screen. Hollywood, which has more professional interest in the hero-business than anyone else (except maybe the Madison Avenue boys who sell Presidential candidates like cornflakes), sees such material as its ideal subject.

What Makes A Hero?

The film takes itself very seriously and tries to glorify Patton without white-washing him. It succeeds fairly well in this attempt. Its makers leave out Patton's chumminess with the Vichyite fascists after the United States occupied Morocco and also Patton's use of Nazis to run post-war Germany (See Ladislav Farago's biography *Patton* on which the film is based.)

Enough detail, though, is included about Patton's slapping of shellshocked soldiers, his headline-hunting, and his attempts to start World War III before World War II was over that most of Patton's critics will be satisfied. When creating an image of the hero, though, such details can be made to seem beside the point. Patton's character is shown to be full of petty flaws, and General Omar Bradley's character, played by Karl Malden is full of petty virtues. But Patton is a hero, and Bradley just isn't.

The film is almost worth seeing for the problems that it almost deals with. Patton sees himself as a reincarnation of great warriors from ancient times to the present.

Patton was a man of few political ideas but strong snobbish prejudices, largely the result of his upper-class background. He admired Nazi aristocrats like Rommel but considered Soviet officers to be a bunch of uncouth slob. The fact that the Russians lost some 20 million people fighting our common enemy in World War II apparently didn't mean much to "Old Blood and Guts" Patton. General Patton is a man who can only see military answers to political problems. He is contrasted in the film with Eisenhower (never shown) who can only see don't-rock-the-boat political answers to historical problems which demand creative statesmanship. It would have been interesting if Director Schaffner had really let the conflict develop between America's favorite fighting general and favorite general-as-politician. Unfortunately, the film is properly pious about Ike and treats him like the Voice of God.

Thinking Man's John Wayne

Patton is played by George C. Scott, a brilliant and pugnaciously masculine actor, who has long been the thinking man John Wayne. Patton is shown as an energetic but limited man who loves war and is only really understood in the film by Rommel and a young Nazi officer who compares the American to Don Quixote. In other words, Patton's glorification of war is presented merely as out-of-date idealism. The film asks us to share this admiration for war as spectacle and theater

in which picturesque and romantic characters like Patton may strut their stuff.

Hollywood has often shown a keen sense of what the American people want to hear.

Patton affirms courage, loyalty, affection, and pride in one's work and one's people. These are human values, not right-wing values. Patton was not just a fascist. He served brilliantly in World War II as long as he was doing the one thing he knew well—directing vigorous assaults against the enemy. Patton's limitations, though, meant that he could be used by fascists. This fact makes him a dangerous "hero" for a supposedly democratic country to have.

Another recent film, *Number One* comes to mind after seeing *Patton*. *Number One* is about a pro football star quarterback (played by Charlton Heston) who literally chooses death on the football field rather than face a meaningless job made up of computers and profits when he retires from the game. A lot of people are very prepared to respond to a hero who tries to escape the difficult choices and unsatisfying roles of modern life in a game, even a bloody one. Patton says in the film: "God, how I hate the twentieth century." Early in the film, he admires a parade of Tunisian troops because it is "half Bible and half Hollywood." In turning World War II into a subject for nostalgia, *Patton* is all-Hollywood.

Karate:
Use of the Feet

by Karate Bill

Use of the feet in defending yourself is something that must be practiced if it is to be to your advantage. Of course, someone who can use four limbs reasonably well in fighting is a greater threat than someone with two. But if someone with no practice attempts to kick, he may only accomplish just loss of balance. No one fights well lying flat on his back.

To begin practice you should take a stance with hips and body facing forward, knees bent, and feet set about 18 inches apart diagonally from the direction you are facing. This position should make you fairly stable and able to kick with either leg. Your best leg should be rearmost.

The kick is executed by raising the knee high while bringing the foot toward your own hips then sending the foot forward as fast as possible, making sure to tense the knee as the leg is straightened in order to avoid hurting it.

The supporting leg is the most important in kicking. Its balance and supporting strength gives accuracy to the kick. The supporting leg must remain bent as deeply as possible during the kick so that the hips can be turned up into the kick for power. The kick must also be retracted as quickly as it is thrown and by the same high path so it cannot be grabbed by the opponent. As with everything else in karate, speed and focus are most important. If you do not hit where you want with proper depth and focused strength and direction, the kick becomes quite useless. Kicking can be practiced best with a bag of medium weight that can swing away when struck. Kicks to the body should be delivered to waist height on the bag. You should kick a different spot on the circumference of the bag each time so that you don't wear it out too quickly. Also for the longevity of the bag and the training of your toes, you should do much barefoot practice. With bare feet the arch of the foot should be pointed down (flat on top) with the toes pulled back. This position is difficult at first.

Above all, before, during, and after the kick your arms should remain near and in front of your body to protect yourself or to attack with. Never throw your arms away for balance or, if you do, a miss with a kick could be your defeat. It is also important that, after slowly developing the kick you learn to do it smoothly enough so that your body or arms do not give away the fact that you are going to kick. You might practice moving forward almost as though you were not kicking and then suddenly snap the kick so that you almost fool yourself.

Moynihan Wins Burfoot Run

by Marty O'Connor

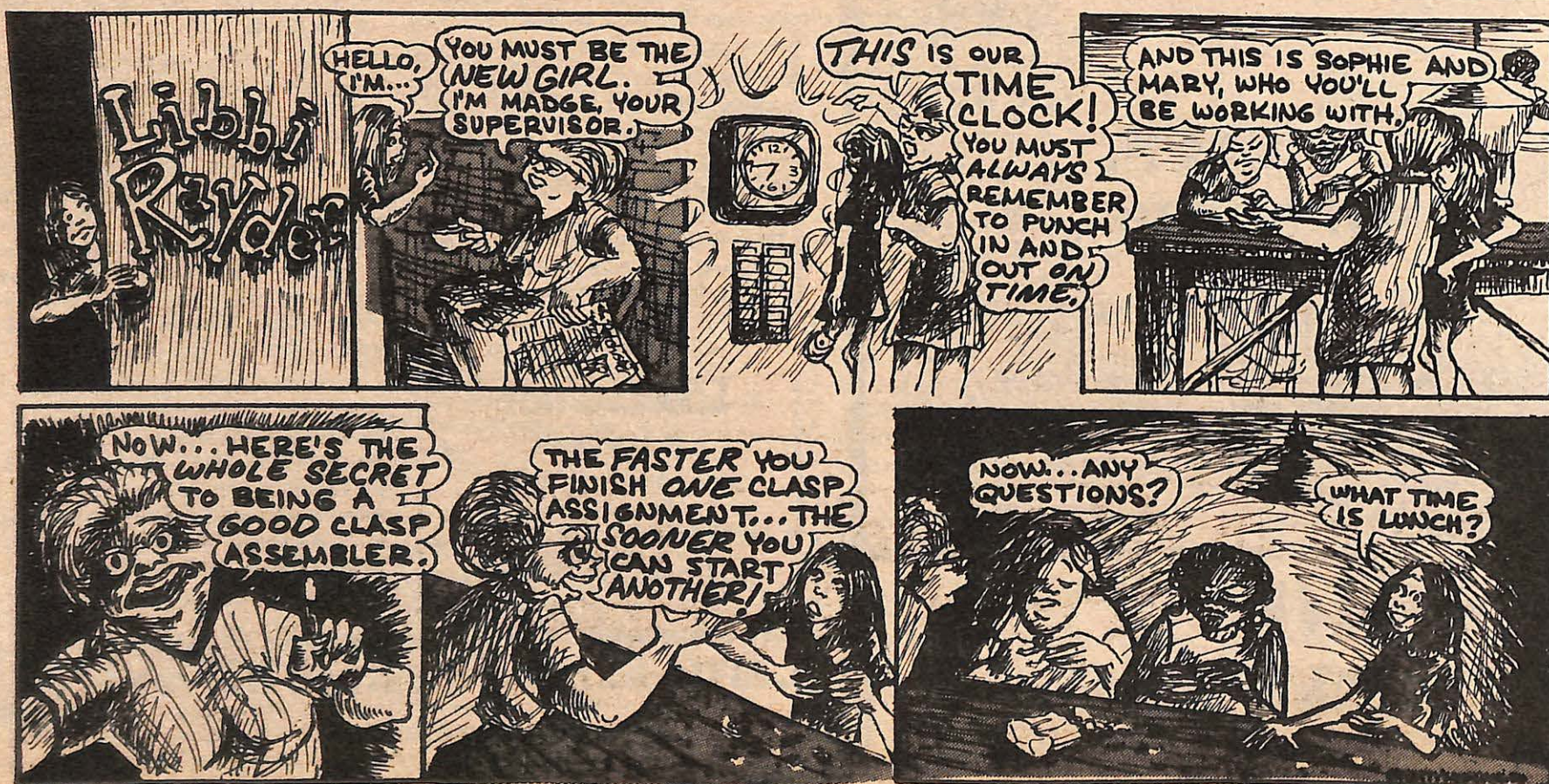
It is now some 2 500 years since that nameless Greek herald dropped his shield on the field at Marathon and began his famous run toward Athens. The spirit of Marathon is kept very much alive, however, by the cross-country runners of the Connecticut Amateur Athletic Union (AAU).

The Amby Burfoot Cross Country run, the latest of AAU events, was held June 14 on the Wesleyan campus. Don Moynihan set a track record of 20 minutes and 31 seconds in winning the 4 1/4 mile jaunt which was sponsored by the Middletown Recreation Department. Amby Burfoot, Connecticut's last winner in the Boston Marathon and the athlete for whom the event is named, was second in 20:51. Surprisingly, except for the very top positions, competition in

these events is decidedly low-key, a great many of the 104 starters seeming content to indulge themselves in the inexplicable luxury of rhythmical movement.

On Sunday, runners in the over 39 age division, some in their sixties, drew the strongest response from the 200 spectators gathered in the picnic-like atmosphere. The performance of Tommy Hollander, a Hamden High student, was most pleasant to area cross country fans. Hollander placed third overall in winning the high school division against what must be considered some of the finest competition in the East.

Steve Brown, another Hamden student, and his track coach at that school, Carl Westberg, provided fine representation for the New Haven area in finishing eighth and tenth in their divisions. Meet Director Bernie O'Rourke stated that the Middletown Park Department plans another road race early in August.



Hispanos Luchan con la Policia en N.Y.

Ellos Defenden a una Puertorriquena

La Avenida C del "lower east side" de New York city, esta cubierto con vidrio roto, basura, carros abandonados, y materiales de edificios quemados. Los camiones de basura de la ciudad lleva cartelones pidiendo al pueblo en espanol a quedar limpio los calles. Pero estes camiones pasan la Avenida C irregularmente.

El pasado mes en esta calle cochina, hay luchas entre cientos de Puertorriquenos jovenes y la policia.

Los Puertorriquenos usaban botellas y molotov cocktails para repeler los ataques de la policia y ellos "libertaron" una parte de este barrio. Entonces largos grupos de la policia del Tactical Police Force ocupaban y rodeaban la comunidad. Ellos paraban los carros, molestaban la gente de la calle, y ellos pisaron encima de los edificios de apartamentos con rifles.

Esta lucha empezo despues de un incidente familiar sobre las calles de este barrio que es predominantemente hispano: Un policia molesto una mujer que estaba andando en la calle. Pero esta mujer no permitio el policia a molestarla. Pero cuando ella se defendio mismo ella fue arrestado inmediatamente. El pueblo en la calle vio el incidente y estaba enojado.

Este tipo de desden para la comunidad por la policia, y el trato opresivo de las mujeres es comun en una situacion colonial. Muchos puertorriquenos en New York y en otros lugares describen su barrio como una colonia. Un portavoz del Young Lords que es un grupo puertorriqueno dijo: "La gente de la comunidad no posea nada. Los puercos (La policia) tiene solo un proposito: proteger la propiedad. En esta situacion la gente pobre esta luchando para sobrevivir." En "Spanish Harlem" y "lower east side" y otros lugares, mas y mas puertorriquenos jovenes llevan el boton del Young Lords. Este boton es de los colores de verde, moreno y blanco y el muestra un puno con las palabras "Tengo Puerto Rico en mi corazon." Algunos Puertorriquenos tambien lleva un boton rojo con la fotografia de Che.

La policia de este lugar no le gusta para que la gente esta en la calle. Guias del viajeros para turistas describan esta comunidad como "pintoresco" porque "los pueblos viven casi toda su vida en las calles." Pero el pueblo de este barrio vive sobre las calles porque sus apartamentos apestan y contienen ratas y cucarachas.

Pero la policia no quiere que el pueblo use su comunidad para sus necesidades propias. La policia molesta el pueblo y lo aresta sin razon.



Ella esta diciendo: Tengo Puerto Rico en mi corazon.

En El Barrio se Protesta la Arresta de 2 Young Lords

Una demostracion fue llamado a las 6 horas, el 14 de Junio para protestar el arresto de dos miembros de los Young Lords. La demostracion sucedio en la calle de 111 y Lexington Ave., en frente de la iglesia que los Young Lords han ocupado el diciembre pasado para servir la "Programa del Desayuno de Ninos."

Juan "Fi" Ortiz, el ministro de finanzas de los Young Lords que tiene 16 anos, fue arrestado sabado. Segun los Young Lords, "el pueblo del Barrio (Spanish Harlem) conoce Ortiz porque el ayudo a los hermanos y las hermanas arrestados collectar dinero para sus finaza.

A la demostracion los Young Lords dijeron, "nosotros no vamos a sentarse y permitir que 28 Young Lords mueran, como 28 Panteras Negras se han muerto.

Despues de la demostracion, "los Young Lords dirigieron una marcha a traves de El Barrio y ellos fueron unido por el pueblo de las calles. Los Puertorriquenos de El Barrio demostraron su ira al hecho que los dos hermanos de Young Lords fueron arrestados. Ellos tiraban piedras y botellas y ellos rompieron las ventanas de las grandes tiendas. Pero ellos no hicieron nada a las tiendas y a los edificios de los Hispanos.

Los Puertorriquenos tambien quemaban la basura en las calles. Este tipo de accion fue ensenado por los Young Lords al pueblo durante el ano pasado. Era una protesta a la negacion de la ciudad collectar la basura. Todos los medios de la "paz" no tuvo exito. Los Young Lords, el ano pasado, han dirigido al pueblo a tirar la basura en las avenidas. Esto previno personas ricas del suburbio al manejar sus carros por la calle.

Mi Experiencia del Sistema del Yale

por Un Miembro De La
Comunidad Hispana

El articulo siguiente fue escrito por una mujer Hispana que trabajo en una restaurante de la Universidad de Yale. Ella fue tratado mal por sus jefes. Estos mismos jefes de la universidad tratan la comunidad entero con desden.

Yale ha sido responsable para la destruccion de los hogares de la gente pobre y para reponerlos con las estructuras de la universidad. Un ejemplo de esto es la expansion de Yale-New Haven Hospital. Este suceso amenaza la destruccion de una parte grande de la area de la Avenida de Congress.

Otro ejemplo del desden de Yale es el hecho que cerro su enorme gimnasio durante el verano. Hay dos bonitas piscinas en este gimnasio, pero solamente una esta abierta hasta las 6 de la tarde. Ademas la entrada vale 75 centavas para el uso de un dia. La gente pobre de la ciudad que suda mucho todo el verano no tiene importancia con esta corporacion

enorme. Yale no tiene que pagar impuestos a la ciudad porque es una organizacion que no tiene ganancias. Sin embargo esta organizacion explotan la gente pobre.

Trabaje en la Universidad de la Yale por acerca de 3 meses, y en aquel poco tiempo, mas o menos pude analizar la manera en que el sistema trabajaba en contra de los empleados.

Fue dificil comunicarme con los empleados (de mi misma posicion) puesto que la oportunidad era muy poca, falta de mas empleados nos daban mas trabajo que hacer, y dandonos el mismo pago. Como Yale no ira a emplear mas trabajadores, lo que dos personas se suponian hacer, lo hacia una.

Para muchos de los empleados que tienen una familia grande, no les parece que estan haciendo suficiente dinero trabajando o estar en welfare.

Un ejemplo de como Yale trata a sus empleados, dire acerca de lo que le paso a una de mis companeras, la Sra. Colia Williams. Esto demuestra la explotacion y discriminacion en que nos encontramos. La Sra. Colia Williams primeramente, fue discriminada por su color negro; segundo, mal tratada constantemente; tercero, echada del trabajo por tratar de defenderse de aquellas injusticias.

Estudiantes Apoyan Trabajadora

Lo siguiente fue narrado por ella misma, quien vine a conocer y pudo darme cuenta de su situacion, mas claramente que cualquier otro que no mas haya oido la historia solamente.

Ella trabajo en un de los comedores de la Universidad, despues de haberse salido de la Welfare. Fue constantemente molestada por uno de sus jefes, quien la hacia trabajar mas de la cuenta. En uno de esos momentos de frustracion, ella tomo un vaso de jugo y se lo echo en la cara, reaccion impulsa que cualquiera habria tomado en su situacion. Muchos de los estudiantes fueron presentes en este incidente, y fueron a su ayuda. Despues fue ella echada del trabajo sin ninguna consideracion.

Los estudiantes tomaron una reaccion fuerte lo cual dio a la Sra. Williams su trabajo otra vez en otro comedor. Esto demuestra que cuando los empleados y estudiantes seunen por cualquier causa, muchas cosas se pueden lograr. PODER PARA LA GENTE.

Nancy Cortes

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On The Job

Beethoven's Interview



On the Job is usually a description of conditions in a New Haven area workplace. In honor of the recent anniversary of Beethoven's birthday, however, **Modern Times** publishes this poem. It describes an experience many workers have shared.

by Ted Mechanick

Interviewer:

Just sit right down here, Ludwig:

That's it. Let's see...your folder's...in here...somewhere...

Oh yes, I've got it: Uh-huh...hmm...yes-s-s...hmm...very interesting...

WELL!

The thing is,

We're really looking for someone who can qualify:

I mean—you qualify, all right—that's not the point—that is,

You have the right background, and all that—I mean,

You studied with Haydn and Mozart and Salieri, and all that—I mean,

You seem to have had—good teachers—and everything; but—

Well—how shall I put it?—you're—you know—not exactly the right

Type—I mean, there are certain—strange—things—about your

Behavior—that sort of—well—show up—on your

Personality projective aptitude evaluational profile, that—well, frankly

Put us off: I mean—well, for instance:

You pick your nose, and—well—to put it bluntly—you

Don't always—button your fly, and—well—you

Stand at your window—stark naked! It's not

That we've been spying, or anything; but—well—you

Have been seen going into the red light district every weekend for the last twelve years; and—well,

You know, Ludwig...

(would you like a cigarette?)

I mean,

It's not that we care one way or the other, you understand—but,

It's more that our wives get—you know—uptight

About—things like—that; and—well,

If you're to represent our college—well,

A college is a place for proper—taste; and—well,

That simply isn't—good taste; I mean,

Think of the effect on the students; I mean

Think of the effect on the students; I mean, what if you

Influenced them—I mean, we couldn't have the students

Going around with their flies open, saying:

"We're being influenced by Beethoven—I!"

Now, could we, Ludwig?

(would you care for a dry martini?)

And then, You have no sense of—social responsibility; like—

You just don't seem to care about

What everybody else—cares about; I mean, like—

You never go to parties; and—well,

Everybody goes to parties! I mean, it's

Expected—I mean, it's—life—I mean, it's—the way it is!

And then, when you do go, you just

Sulk into some private corner, somewhere, and just

Draw little black dots on paper all night; and—well, if

People ask you about them—in a nice way, you just

Throw inkwells at them! And—well—that certainly isn't

Socially oriented behavior!—now, is it, Wiggy?

(perhaps you'd like a highball, instead...)

And then there's the question of—

Tact—like, when you ripped up that dedication to

Napoleon (of all people!); and—well—

I don't like him anymore than you do, naturally—but,

Napoleon's an—important person—I mean, he's

Very much respected—I mean, he's

An institution; and you just—don't offend—

An institution; I mean—it's all right to be heroic in a

Symphony, and all that—but—in real life—you should have—well,

Thought twice before making such an—issue—over something so—trivial;

I mean—what you don't seem to understand is that

You can't change things overnight!—I mean,

You can change things, but you have to do it—gradually;

I mean—you have to do it within the—accepted system;

I mean—you have to work within—established forms;

I mean—you can't just overthrow all of the traditional conventions—all at once!

Otherwise—people will call you a—Revolutionary! And—well, let's face it:

Nobody hires you if they think you're—one of those!

I suppose your deafness has something to do with your

Bad manners; but—well, we'll try to

Take that into account when we make our final decisions for our

"Hire the Handicapped" program. In the meantime,

Don't call us—we'll call you...

Is there anything you'd like to—say,

Before you—leave?

Beethoven:



(to be conducted with the middle finger of the right hand thrust forward, alla siciliana)

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Events

June 29, Mon.: Talk on repressive Federal legislation. Prof. Thomas I. Emerson of Yale Law School. 8pm, So. Conn. State College Student Union. Admission: free. Host: Better Legislation Today.

June 28, July 5, 12, Sun.: New Haven Women's Liberation Meetings. 7:30, 148 Orange Street, New Haven.

June 28, Sun.: FAIR: games, booths, displays, dancing, refreshments. Three bands. A petition wall to sign. Admission free. 4 pm to 9 pm. Poplar Street between Grand Avenue and Woolsey Street. Host Fair Haven Betterment Association.

July 1, 15, Wed.: Public meetings of Coalition for Defense of the Panthers. Panel discussions on history, civil liberties aspects of New Haven Panther case. 8 pm, 425 College Street, New Haven. Call 562-3 882.

July 1, 8, 15, Wed.: Nutrition, Yoga Classes. Edith Zarafis conducts free nutrition classes, 7:45 to 9 pm. The class is preceded by a yoga class starting at 6 pm. Yoga Center, 750 Elm Street, New Haven.

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